THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1020. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## New-York Daily Times.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Resignation of Col. Baker.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 24.

The resignation of Lieut. Col. R. L. Baker, of the Ordnance Corps, United States Army, has been tendered and accepted, to take effect Dec. 31.

**From Washington—The Mediation of the United States in the European War—Conviction of Lucas—Legal Decision.**

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 23.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the House, it is understood, have agreed to report unanimously a resolution in favor of the interposition of the United States as mediator between the Allied Powers and Europe, similar to that submitted by Mr. [illegible].

S. F. Lucas was found guilty to-day, on the second trial, for obtaining money under false pretences from Messrs. Chubb Brothers.

In the case of the Corporation of this City vs. Werner, for selling liquor in violation of the recent Liquor Law, it was decided that the defendant was entitled to sell under his license granted previous to the passage of the law.

At the U. S. Treasury yesterday, the amount of the public debt redeemed was $167,000. The total redeemed during the week will add up about $600,000.

**Suicide—Accident and Death—The Celebration of Christmas.**

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 23.

John Hantzinger[?], a single man, employed in a factory at Manayunk, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat.

Anthony [illegible] fell from a porter wagon to-day, at the toll-gate, near Manayunk, and broke his neck.

John Baird, a convict in the Eastern Penitentiary, committed suicide by hanging himself with a handkerchief to the grating of his cell. He was sentenced last March to two years' imprisonment for having purchased a quantity of iron stolen by some boys.

The Coroner held an inquest upon the body of John Dunn[?], who died at the Hospital from the effects of a gunshot, fired by one of three brothers living in the neighborhood where he resided. It is supposed the shooting was accidental.

The streets of the city this evening are thronged with people, and it appears as if the whole community had made up their minds to enjoy Christmas eve.

The [illegible] lively one.

**A Case of Poisoning.**

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 23.

On Monday last Mrs. Geo. E. Rice, of this city, died after a very short illness. Circumstances tending to show that she died from the effects of poison, induced an inquiry to be made, and after a post mortem examination had been held, such was proved to be the case. Charles Gill, her brother-in-law, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused her death. The parties are highly respectable.

**Destructive Fire in Boston.**

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 23.

About 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out at No. 22 School-street, known as the Newspaper Exchange, and occupied by Geo. J. Denis, Moore, Riddle & Co., John Wilson & Son, and other printers. The newspaper offices burned out or damaged are: The *New-England Farmer*, the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, *Christian Register*, *True Flag*, *Puritan and Recorder*, and *Youths' Companion*. The fire was confined to the upper part of the building, the stores underneath escaping damage except by water. The loss amounts to about $15,000.

**Money and other Matters in Boston.**

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 23—Evening.

Christmas will be more generally observed in this city, on Monday, than heretofore.

Our money market was comparatively easy to-day, considering that the notes due at the banks previous to Tuesday had to be met to-day. The rates of interest in the street were from 1½ to 2 per cent. per month, for good paper. The financial prospects in this city are brightening.

It is reported that Messrs. Rawson, Brigham & Co., dry goods dealers, in Milk-street, failed to-day, with liabilities of $300,000.

The health of the city continues good. The total number of deaths for the week were only [illegible].

The creditors of Messrs. J. W. Blodgett & Co., dry goods dealers, in Pearl-street, recently failed, met at the Court-House to-day. Claims were proved against the firm to the amount of about one million of dollars; assignees were appointed, and another meeting of the creditors will take place soon.

The weather here continues cold and cloudy, with indications of snow. The sleighing in the suburbs is excellent, but is getting considerably worn down in the city.

**Destructive Fire at Ellsworth, Me.**

BANGOR, Saturday, Dec. 23.

A destructive fire occurred in the town of Ellsworth, in this State, last night. It broke out in the store of Mr. [illegible], which was entirely destroyed, together with the harness manufactory of [illegible], the bookstore of J. B. Osgood, the office of the Maine Telegraph Company, (which was the cause of the interruption of the line, and rendered communication with Halifax impossible,) the grocery store of Messrs. H. & S. K. Whiting, together with several out-buildings. The dwelling houses of Mr. Somerby and Mr. S. N. Thomas were badly damaged. The total loss is not known.

**Explosion of a Safety-Fuse Establishment.**

HARTFORD, Saturday, Dec. 23.

The main building of the large safety-fuse establishment of Bacon & Brothers, in Simsbury, Conn., was entirely destroyed last night, in consequence of some of the material employed in making the fuses exploding and setting the building on fire. The loss has not been ascertained.

**The Joint Stock Bank Sued—Action for Libel.**

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 23.

The Joint Stock Bank has been sued here as a foreign corporation, and injunctions issued holding all the debts due the Bank for the benefit of the bill-holders. This attaches the assets of Hiram Johnson's banking-house.

S. P. Allen, editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, pleaded guilty in an action for libel yesterday, in the Superior Court, and urged extenuating circumstances. He was fined $50. The libel was against the editor of a Buffalo paper.

**Heavy Damages in a Slander Suit.**

[illegible], Saturday, Dec. 23.

In the case of [illegible] vs. Francis, the verdict is for the plaintiff; damages $5,000.

**Business Failures.**

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 23.

Messrs. Seagrave & Steere, of this city, have made an assignment, in consequence of their endorsements for Messrs. Hill, Carpenter & Co. They are amply secured for their endorsements, *but are unable to realize the securities immediately*. They will meet all their own obligations as they mature, and also the individual obligations of Josiah Seagrave, Jr., and after paying them will have a handsome surplus.

**Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail—Serious Riot in Allegheny County, Va.—Redemption of the Public Debt.**

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 24.

We have received no mail here south of Washington this evening.

A serious riot occurred in Allegheny County, Va., yesterday, growing out of a meeting denouncing Thompson the murderer of Miss Phair. The citizens hung Thompson in effigy, when a large party of his friends arrived armed with pistols and knives and attempted to cut him down. A fight then ensued, the citizens driving off Thompson's party, seizing their leader and riding him on a rail.

The redemption of the Public Debt at the U. S. Treasury last week amounted to $686,350.

**Mortality at Sea—Miss Bunkley, the Escaped Nun, &c.**

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 23.

*New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday* last are to hand. They contain Galveston dates to the 14th inst., but there is no news of interest.

The ship *William Nelson* had arrived at New-Orleans, from Havre, with 586 emigrants, and reported 60 deaths on board during the passage.

Miss Bunkley, the nun who recently escaped from the Convent at Emmittsburg, is writing a long letter in reply to that of the Superioress of the Convent, published a few days since. She intends giving a complete narrative of Convent life.

**Election of a U. S. Senator from Florida.**

[illegible], Dec. 23.

The Legislature of Florida has elected David L. Yulee as United States Senator from that State.

**Departure of Lord Elgin from Canada, &c.**

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 23.

Lord Elgin left here yesterday for England via New-York. He delivered two Farewell Addresses and was escorted out of the city by a Guard of Honor.

Sir E. Head, the new Governor-General, held his first levee at the Government House yesterday.

**The Weather.**

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 23.

The thermometer in this city this morning stood at 20° below zero.

LONGUEIL, (C. E.,) Saturday, Dec. 23.

At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer indicated 30° below zero.

GORHAM, (N. H.,) Saturday, Dec. 23.

The cold here is intense—thermometer this morning 23° below zero.

MILTON FALLS, (Vt.,) Saturday, Dec. 23.

Thermometer 22° below zero.

RUTLAND, (Vt.,) Saturday, Dec. 23.

At sunrise this morning the thermometer in this town stood at 15° below zero.

CALAIS, Saturday, Dec. 23—6 A. M.

Weather fine, clear and cold. Wind, N. W. Thermometer 21° below zero.

EASTPORT, Saturday, Dec. 23—6 A. M.

Weather clear and very cold. Wind N. W.

BANGOR, Saturday, Dec. 23—6 A. M.

The weather here is clear and cold. Wind N. W. Thermometer 26° below zero.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Dec. 23—6 A. M.

Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 6° below zero. Wind N. W.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 23—6 A. M.

Weather clear. Thermometer 10° above zero.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 24.

It was snowing here all last night, and to-day it has been raining all day.

THE ST. PATRICK ASHORE AT BARNEGAT.—The steam-tug *Titan* came up from the ship on Saturday night, and reported her as having bilged. The tide ebbs and flows in her. Lighters are alongside taking out the cargo, and the steam-pump is at work.

**Court to Investigate Claims against the General Government.**

The bill reported from the Select Committee of the Senate to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States, which was passed recently, with a slight amendment, possesses very general interest. We give a synopsis of its provisions:

The first section provides that a Court shall be established, to be called a Court of Claims, to consist of three Judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behavior; and the said Court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an Executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said Court by either House of Congress. The claimant to set forth a full statement of his claim. The Judges to receive each $4,000 per annum.

The second section provides for the appointment of a solicitor to represent the Government before said Court, and defines his duties. He is to receive $3,500 per annum.

The third section provides that rules and regulations shall be established, [illegible] testimony is to be taken, and gives power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The fourth section prescribes that, when it shall appear to the Court that the facts set forth in a claim do not furnish ground for relief, the Court is not to take testimony, but report to Congress. If the opinion be not [illegible], then testimony to be taken.

The fifth section further defines the mode of taking testimony by interrogatories, &c.

The sixth section provides for the punishment of false swearing.

The seventh section prescribes the mode of keeping a record of the proceedings, and requires a report to Congress at the commencement of each session. The Court is to prepare in each case which shall have received a favorable decision a bill or bills to carry the same into effect, and to transmit to Congress the testimony taken in each case, whether the same has received favorable or adverse action.

The eighth section provides for a continuation of cases before Congress not finally acted upon during the session to which report was made.

The ninth section provides that claims reported upon adversely by the Court, and confirmed by Congress, shall be considered concluded; and that they shall not be considered at a subsequent period unless for such reasons as would furnish ground in courts of law or chancery for a new trial.

The tenth section provides that suitable rooms for the Court shall be furnished, either in the Capitol or some part of the city of Washington.

The eleventh section authorizes the Court to call upon any of the Departments for information or papers deemed necessary for a proper investigation of claims, and to have the use of all reports of Committees, &c. A chief clerk, with a salary of $2,000, an assistant at $1,500, and a messenger at $800, to be appointed; said clerks to be under the control of the Court, and to be removed for misconduct or incapacity. The head of no Department is to answer any call for information or papers if in his opinion it would be injurious to the public interest.

This bill is now before the House of Representatives.

**Verdict in the Arrison Case.**

The result of the trial of Arrison, at Cincinnati, has already been published. The following account of the conclusion of the trial we copy from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

On the reassembling of the Court, at 6 o'clock, an immense crowd of persons, who had been congregating outside, indulging in various speculations upon the issue, rushed in, and in a few minutes every part of the building was so thronged that the Jury could scarcely find a passage from their apartment. The Sheriff's officers, however, provided for all these contingencies. There were some expectations that the Jury would not agree, and when it was announced they were ready to come into Court, curiosity, blended with profounder emotions, could be read in every countenance.

A number of ladies who had been present in the earlier part of the day, and anxiously watched the proceedings [illegible] as the Clerk read the verdict of the Jury, [illegible]. The prisoner alone seemed to be unmoved. Those in his immediate vicinity thought his hands, which were clasped and lay across his knee, *showed tremor, and a failure of nerve*—but his countenance, though pale, languid, and somewhat dejected, indicated no such condition. The Clerk read the verdict as follows:

"We, the Jury in the case of the State of Ohio against Wm. Arrison and William Arrison [illegible] *Guilty of Murder in the First Degree*, as charged in the indictment."

Upon the rendition of the verdict, one voice outside the bar was heard to exclaim—"A right verdict." Others who did not give public utterance to their sentiments, entertained the same opinion; but sympathy was also strongly evinced on behalf of the prisoner, and many ladies in the vicinity of the Bench were observed to shed tears. Judge Key gave notice of a motion for a new trial, and moved the Court in arrest of judgment. The prisoner was then remanded, and the Court rose.

## TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Washington at New-York and the America at Halifax.

### INTERESTING EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

### Austria in Alliance with the Western Powers.

### DETAILS OF THE NEW TREATY.

### Thrilling Incidents from the Seat of War.

### PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

### PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER QUARTERS.

### The Terrible Storm in the Black Sea.

### COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Washington* at this port, and of the *America* at Halifax, we are in the receipt of news from Europe to the 9th inst.—ten days later than our previous advices. The *Washington* left Southampton on the 6th, bringing 103 passengers and a cargo of goods valued at £200,000.

The *Arabia* had been withdrawn from the Mail line, and after having taken in shot and ammunition at Kingstown, would proceed to Marseilles to embark French troops for the Crimea. The screw steamship *Sarah Sands* sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst., for Portland.

The steamship *America* sailed from Halifax for Boston at a quarter before five o'clock on Saturday, with cold weather, and a clear northwest wind. She will be due at Boston at an early hour this morning.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is that of the conclusion of a treaty, said to be of an alliance offensive and defensive, between Austria and the Western Powers. It was signed at Vienna, on the 2d of December; its contents are not known, but are reported to be substantially as follows:

*First*, that Austria regards the violation of the Turkish Territory as a war against herself. *Second*, that Austria will augment her force in the Principalities, so as to enable the Turks to resume offensive operations. *Third*, that, on the demand of France and England, 20,000 Austrians will be sent to the Crimea. *Fourth*, France and England guarantee that the Territorial possession of Austria shall, under all circumstances, remain undiminished. *Fifth*, "at present, is secret." *Sixth*, Prussia shall be invited to join the alliance. *Seventh*, the treaty to come into operation on the on the part of Austria, should Russia not come to terms before 2d January. There is also published a letter from Count Nesselrode, setting forth the terms on which the Czar will assent to peace, namely: *first*, a joint guarantee by the five Powers, of the protection of the whole Christian population in Turkey; *secondly*, a joint protectorate of the five Powers over the Principalities subject to existing Russian treaties; *thirdly*, the revision of the treaty of 1841, to which Russia will consent if the Sultan will likewise do so; *fourthly*, the free navigation of the Danube.

The speech of the King of Prussia to the Chambers is also published. The King says that the army shall be made ready for war, but he refrains from indicating the course which Prussia will adopt. Meantime, the Berlin papers publish a dispatch from the Baron Von Manteuffel, Nov. 15, to the Ambassador at Vienna, expressing the determination of the Prussian Government not to demand from Russia any concession beyond the four points. It is indeed stated, but should be received with caution, that at a Council held on the 8th, the King of Prussia determined to unite in the treaty, with a view to bring the war to a close.

The deliberations of the Germanic Diet Committee are most important. The actual position of affairs seems to be that Prussia insists on a declaration in favor of Prussian policy, or at least of neutrality, while, on the contrary, Austria insists that the following point shall be decided:

Whether the northeastern frontiers of Austria are not sufficiently threatened to warrant an immediate support from the Federal troops. Most of the Germanic States are with haste putting their armies on a war footing. The present opportunity for peace is probably the last, and if this be rejected we may be prepared to see next Spring military operations on as large a scale as they were during the great wars of the French Empire.

In Great Britain the intended augmentation of the army to be submitted to Parliament is forty-three battalions of the line, one of artillery, and one of rifles, making a total of 36,000 men. The accounts of the large Russian army being gathered on the Austrian frontier had the effect of depressing the English funds, it being considered as an indication that the Czar will not succumb except upon terms, which, if granted, would cause the resignation of the Ministry.

Edward Oliver's ships were put up for sale at Liverpool on the 7th. Seventy-four were offered, and twenty-two were sold, realizing the sum of £103,050. Only three were bought for cash, the remainder were taken by billholders. The others will be sold by private treaty.

The ship *Ariel*, sailing under Danish colors from Miramichi, with deals, has been seized as Russian.

In France, M. Troplong is appointed President of the Senate; M. [illegible], Drouyn d'Lhuys, Marshal d'Hilliers, and Gen. d'Angely, Vice Presidents. Numerous other Senatorial and legislative appointments are made.

Commercial letters say that Austria has entered into the treaty with the Western Powers unwillingly, but preferred it to breaking entirely with them. It is denied that the treaty contains any secret provisions.

The Danish Ministry has resigned. A new Cabinet has not yet been formed.

In Spain the Cortes have decided to maintain the present dynasty on the throne. On a trivial point respecting the other duties, all the Ministers resigned; but a vote of confidence in them having been carried by one hundred majority, they resumed office. M. Madoz is elected President of the Cortes. Mr. Soule has arrived at Madrid.

An important conversation took place in the Sardinia Chamber of Deputies. The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that *some regiments of French cavalry will pass through Piedmont, that the sympathies of Sardinia are with the Western Powers*, but not to the extent of an immediate alliance. The Conference of Prelates, at Rome, adjourned on the 2d having decided almost unanimously on the subject under discussion. M. Ferrari is appointed Minister of Finance of the Roman States.

Political and commercial relations are now definitely resumed between Turkey and Greece. Mr. Condowriotes is appointed Ambassador to Constantinople. The Chamber meets on the 16th of December.

ATHENS, Friday, Dec. 1, 1854.

The remainder of the French troops have been ordered to the Crimea.

No journals appear at Athens from a want of printers.

Five hundred French troops have gone to Bucharest and Ibraila.

Colonels Bleu and [illegible] have gone to inspect Isaktcha and Toultscha.

From the seat of war the news by these arrivals is not of special importance. The siege operations are still continued by the allies, but without changing the aspect of affairs. The following is given as the summary of what had taken place from day to day:

During the night of Nov. 14, in a hurricane of wind and rain, the Russians made a sortie from the city on the French camp, but were repulsed.

On the 15th of November, several men and horses died in the camp from cold and exhaustion. The Russians quiet.

Nov. 16.—Fire very slack. A few redoubts were completed by the British, overlooking the Inkermann road. Some reinforcements reached the French.

Nov. 17.—Men and officers are [illegible] for the Winter. An order has been issued by Lord Raglan that no officer shall leave the camp [illegible]. Rain is coming down in torrents.

Nov. 18.—Weather more temperate. Russians in the valley observed to have received reinforcements—supposed 20,000—under General Liprandi.

Nov. 19.—The French made a reconnoissance in force and found the Russians busied in repairing their artillery, damaged in the previous battle.

Nov. 20.—The 97th British regiment landed from the [illegible] steamer. The *Queen of the South* arrived with various drafts of British troops. The French landed considerable reinforcements at Kamiesch Bay. Firing very brisk from the town, and warmly replied to from the French and British lines.

Nov. 22 to 24.—Bombardment continued, weak on the part of the allies. [illegible] The allies busily employed in strengthening their position against attack, and in establishing new batteries, the fire of which has not yet been opened. Menschikoff reports that the English had attempted to establish themselves near the head of the dockyard, but were repulsed with loss. Further reinforcements reached the allies.

Nov. 25.—The Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed by the English, [illegible]

On the 26th, part of the garrison attacked the French lines, but retired with the loss of 200. The French lost 70. The defensive works of the English, between the right of their line of attack and Balaklava, were nearly complete.

Nov. 27.—The following dispatch of this date is from General Canrobert: "The rain has ceased, and the weather is improving. Our works will now resume fresh activity. Our reinforcements continue to arrive. The enemy still show no signs of activity, but continue to protect the town by [illegible]." It is stated that several hundred [illegible] with provisions and ammunition, were overtaken by a snow storm, and lost, and that at present, there are only provisions in Sebastopol for fourteen weeks.

Prince Menschikoff states that on the 24th the fire of the Allies had become very feeble. But a dispatch from Constantinople states that the bombardment had been renewed.

The Allies were surrounded and protected by an enormous circumvallation, consisting of curtains with advanced bastions and immense earth-works in triple lines.

Flags of truce had passed between the Generals, and it was agreed to change Lord Dunkellen, by desire of the Czar, for a Russian Captain.

A Telegraphic dispatch, dated at Vienna on the 7th, says that the reinforcements to the number of 9,000 men had reached the Crimea. The Duke of Cambridge was expected at Constantinople. Admiral Hamelin has resigned the command of the French fleet in the Black Sea, and has returned to France.

A dispatch from Bucharest of the 6th, says that 40,000 Turks and one hundred guns will be embarked at Baltschik and Varna the week after, for the Crimea. One regiment remains at Bucharest. Dervish Bey replaces Mussa Pasha as commandant. Mussa superintends the embarkation. Omer Pasha will leave in a few days. This is considered doubtful.

Three more ships are ordered home from the Baltic, and after the 10th inst. the remainder will leave. Admiral Napier has obtained leave to return direct.

Russian Guards and Grenadiers are advancing into Poland.

The whole First Infantry corps, left under command of General [illegible], is being concentrated on the left bank of the Vistula. Two additional battalions are added to the Regiments of the inland army. Sixty battalions of sharp-shooters, &c. &c., are being enrolled from the peasantry. The state of siege at St. Petersburg is suspended.

A Greek conspiracy had been discovered in Bulgaria and Roumelia.

The details of the losses of the Allies during the great gale in the Black Sea had been received, and appear in the London journals. Although very severe, they are not so great as was anticipated. 14 ships, principally sailing transports, were wrecked near Sebastopol. Two ships of the line, (French,) and 13 vessels of different classes were driven on shore near Eupatoria. Some of these would be got off, others had been burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The Cossacks fired upon the crews whilst attempting to escape. One Russian frigate sunk near Sebastopol. A vast quantity of Winter clothing, provisions and ammunition for the troops was lost in these transports. The loss of life was frightful on the part of the crews of these transports.

## THE WASHINGTON'S MAILS.

### DETAILS OF THE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

### OUR CORRESPONDENCE, EXTRACTS, &C.

### POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854.

No new battles. Hostilities seem to be reduced to skirmishing. The Russians are tired, and the Allies too. They both want rest, after the terrible fatigues and bleeding of the 5th of November. The Allies have, moreover, to fight a formidable foe. The Euxine, impatient, as it seems, of the tardiness of the Western Powers to profit by its good graces, has turned decidedly Russian, and swept the fleets and transports from before Sebastopol. The garrison, by the way, has sunk another man-of-war at the entrance of the harbor, as if afraid lest the Allied squadrons should force it, after all—pursued, as they may be, by Æolus and his hosts—a more to be dreaded power than that of the Russian Admiral, shut up between the guns of the fortifications.

*There being no war news, I have nothing to say in this respect. But I send some news from the* Crimea in a subjoined letter, which you will find very interesting. The writer is in one of the Allied head-quarters, and is an officer of superior rank. He is, as you will see, not an Englishman, and not a Frenchman. The letter has been addressed for private information to a man of leading importance in England, and has been kindly communicated to me. The only news that I have to add to what is contained in that letter, and which I have from another source, equally reliable, is that we are to have revelations from the Crimea, in respect to the conduct of the war on the allies' side. An officer and lord, (I am very sorry to have forgotten his name,) who has much distinguished himself both at Alma and Inkermann, *has refused to obey some orders of Lord Raglan* and tendered his resignation. Being told that he *must undergo a court martial, he replied* that that is just the thing he wishes for, "because I think *that we have been sent here to fight, and to die if* needs be, but not to be sacrificed in a wanton manner." This gentleman or nobleman is now on his way to England, where he is sent to be tried. I give you this without further comment. *A few* days will show whether and how far I have been well informed. I have also heard that the Duke of Cambridge is coming home.

The great news by this mail is diplomatic. Austria was told by the Western Powers, "Join us or we shall join Poland." And Austria begged them not to do so. "Wait a little longer, till I am sufficiently prepared on my frontiers and have secured the assistance of Germany; then I will surely join you, aye, I will give this in writing under my own signature and biggest seal. Please don't call on Poland." This is the "Treaty of defensive and offensive alliance." Gortschakoff is still at Vienna.

I told you what Palmerston went to Paris for, and you may have seen from the papers whether I was right. It is still asserted in some quarters that his lordship's mission was a financial one, to talk over the advantages of a loan of alliance under the joint security of the two countries. The idea has been mooted, without any doubt, and by the French Cabinet. The British Government showed, however, no empressement for such a joint stock speculation, and affected not to understand such slight hints to such an end. And so the whole matter was dropped before Lord Palmerston went, [illegible]

But there is another matter which I am assured has formed part of the noble lord's mission. And that is the Soulé affair. The Emperor was to be [illegible] explanation, and a sort of apology [illegible]. Lord Palmerston acquitted himself of this delicate commission in a most graceful and successful manner. So I am told. However that may be, it is a matter of much satisfaction that Napoleon [illegible] Americans in Europe. Had he held out only a few short weeks, until he could have had to confront General Pierce and his staff, the Soulé affair would surely have ended in a very different style.

The meeting at St. Martin's Hall was immense. The rush was, at one time, so great, that all the partition barriers broke and the masses from behind pressed on and near the platform in a very menacing way. Some ladies fainted, and many people ran to the back door from fear of being crushed to death. Thousands went away unable to approach so much as the entrance of the Hall. Kossuth was received with tremendous cheering. But I need not enter into the description of particulars that you may find in the papers. I sent you the speech by last mail. It made a very great impression all over England. You will find it censured as well as praised. Having touched with unsparing hand, and what is more, with (as a paper said) awkwardness the military operations of the allies, as was censured even from quarters where he would have found praise but for his strictures on what people are most vain glorious and intolerant about—their army. But the speech made an immense effect in the metropolis. There are here so-called debating societies, where the topics of the day are talked over and discussed. The lecturers just now are mostly in Government pay. They fell upon Kossuth's speech like tigers, but the audience in most of these half-clubs began to murmur, and nowhere did it cheer the attacks on the Magyar. In one which is called Temple Forum, (near Temple Bar,) the lecturer was put down with tremendous applause. This feeling has induced the *Times* to give a second editorial in more gentlemanly language, after the first given in a Billingsgate dialect.

The *Daily News* is in an editorial interregnum—Mr. Knight Hunt being dead—and the provisional editor used his powers to insult the man whom the paper constantly admired. Sir Joshua Walmsley, who was the Chairman of the meeting, was not the last to be astonished to find an attack, and such an attack, against the chief speaker of the cause he identified himself with, (for he may be looked upon as the successor of Lord Dudley Stuart in the cause of freedom,) in a paper of which he is the chief proprietor, having £20,000 in it. You will find a letter of Kossuth's in that paper, (Dec. 2.) It is evidently written in passion and, though containing just remarks, might have been suppressed. I am sure Kossuth himself thinks so after having had it printed. It is very significant that the *Spectator*, a ministerial print until very recently, gives parts of the speech, with friendly comments [illegible]. The *Observer* (the ministerial weekly organ,) is very friendly. In fact, the *Era* is the only weekly paper which is wild with rage.

I send you by this mail two more speeches which you will not find anywhere else. The one is in fact a letter—is Mazzini's, read at the meeting, but not published. The other is Victor Hugo's, delivered on the same day, at Jersey, from whence I have received a manuscript. Both are admirable in their own way. Victor Hugo's is a more powerful display of brilliant eloquence, and is a very instructive, as well as very amusing history of the war. Mazzini's is full of warmth, and of that earnestness which is sure to wake fellow feelings in every liberal man's bosom. Where he is so few know, though the police hounds of the whole Continent are after him.

The Danish Cabinet [illegible] resigned in face of the gathering storm. It is always so when a nation is strong in manly determination not to accept the yoke of cowardly despotism.

Spain. Let me be silent about Spain. You know the very little good opinion I had of that country. The comedy there is drawing to its end, and then we shall have the rehearsals for the tragedy that is to come next, in some way or other. Espartero is now completely [illegible], but he played out his last card; and when the game will again become complicated, he will surely not make the trick.

The Pope is busily engaged in deciding the immaculate conception; and the King of Prussia explains to his Chambers how he cannot conceive at all.

Yours, &c.

**MAZZINI ON THE WAR.**

**Letter from Mazzini to the Polish Central Democratic Committee.**

MY FRIENDS: You are going to celebrate the 24th anniversary of your glorious insurrection. Let me, one of the oldest friends of Poland, send a few—sad, but not discouraged—words for you to your Christmas, and join you from afar, and bless, with the many who will, I hope, attend your meeting, your hopes, your efforts, and above all your constancy.

Sad, I said, and [illegible] truly devoted to noble purposes in the councils of England and France, you might have, [illegible] the achievement of a great European deed achieved, celebrated this 24th anniversary at Warsaw. [illegible] year more has elapsed, and your energies, which might have fought and won for the good of all, are still left, owing to a weak, mistaken policy, to waste out, comparatively useless, in exile and misery. Sad, because I see a war, which might have been, and in the feeling of the English people was, the Sacred War of Right and European Liberty against brute Force and [illegible] Tyranny, sinking down, through [illegible] to the proportions of a vulgar contest for a temporary local interest such as might have prompted a war before the Westphalian Treaty; because I hear, throughout the whole Continent, the complaint of the millions who had hailed the unfurling of the British colors as the spreading of a hopeful rainbow amidst the storm, now turning skeptically disappointed, and fearing that the triumph will only lead to a confirmation of [illegible]; because I read of thousands and thousands of brave young men [illegible] falling on the Crimean fields, and I know that they would heroically consent [illegible]

[illegible]

NOV. 28, 1854. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

**THE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.**

**Its Provisions and Probable Results.**

*From the London Times, Dec. 5.*

By a curious, and probably an involuntary coincidence, the anniversary of the Battle of Austerlitz has witnessed the conclusion of a treaty at Vienna between France and Austria against the power of Russia, and the 2d of December [illegible] another claim to be ranked among the fortunate days of the era of Napoleon. Indeed, whatever be the exact terms and provisions of this treaty, it is an event of incalculable importance to France to find herself in actual alliance with Austria, as well as with England, on the great question which agitates the whole extent of Europe, and it is not less satisfactory to ourselves to learn the definitive conclusion of an engagement which identifies our policy, and unites our military efforts to those of two of the most powerful Empires in the world. The provisions of the Convention concluded between England and France at the commencement of the present war were brief and not minutely defined. The value of that instrument was not so much to bind the contracting parties to any particular course of action as publicly to record and attest to the world the union of their policy, the disinterestedness of their intentions and the spirit in which they were about to take up arms. It was also provided that the treaty should remain open for the acceptance of any other European Power. Treaties of offensive and defensive alliance are, in fact, to be regarded as [illegible] engagements, pledging the honor and good faith of the contracting parties to forward a common object, but they are not to be construed [illegible] the covenants of a lease, or of a deed of partnership. The alliance is not contained in the treaty, but the treaty is part of the alliance. No mere verbal compact between Austria and the Western Powers can compel the Emperor of Austria to make war, or compel France and England to make peace; but the fact that three of the Great Powers of Europe have deliberately and firmly entered into a [illegible] by [illegible] Russia [illegible] which they regard as essential to the safety and tranquil-

...lity of Europe, is of the utmost importance to our own particular interests and to the general welfare. The explanations which doubtless preceded the conclusion of such an arrangement must have been of a nature to remove all doubt and obscurity as to the real intentions of the contracting parties, for it is impossible to conceive that in the present momentous conjuncture of affairs words can any longer be allowed to obscure the face of things, or vague assurances to take the place of positive engagements. Whatever may be the ultimate conditions of the peace which a successful war may enable the Allied Powers to impose on Russia, it will not be disputed that the Four Points must at least form the basis of any arrangement—that is to say, that the former treaties existing between Russia and the Porte must be extinguished, and the protection of Russia to interfere beyond her own frontier abolished; that the free navigation of the Danube be secured; that the Convention of the Straits be revised for the purpose of opening the Black Sea to the commercial and political agents of all countries, and of destroying the maritime ascendancy of Russia in those waters; and the protectorate of the Greek Church merged in the common rights secured by the Porte to all its Christian subjects. On these objects to their full extent there can be no difference of opinion between the Allied Powers, and the conclusion of this treaty proves that they are agreed, not only on what are called the Four Points, but on the most extended interpretation that can be given to those essential conditions.

Upon the same principle of united action, it is indispensable that the position of the Austrian forces in the Principalities should be clearly defined, and that, while General Hess engages to protect the frontier of the Pruth and the Danube from all attack, the movements of the Turkish or Anglo-French armies upon that frontier, as well as on every other part of the theatre of war, should be entirely free and unconstrained; and it is also to be desired that, since the Austrian occupation of these provinces has taken place under a Convention with the Porte, and with the full cognizance of the Western Powers, the questions of administration which must arise in the Principalities in their present unsettled condition should be brought under the knowledge of the agents and representatives of the Sultan's allies.

We are not informed whether Austria intends, at this, the eleventh hour, to make another appeal to the Emperor of Russia, and to proffer for the last time a chance of peace on the terms of a full and unconditional acceptance of all that is required of him; but we are persuaded that neither England nor France will be any party to the repetition of an offer previously rejected, and which can only be accepted for purposes of delay or deceit. Be this as it may, the period of these dilatory expedients is almost exhausted, even in the eyes of the German Courts, and the treaty which Austria has just concluded with the belligerent Powers would be no more than a dead letter if it did not provide that on the expiration of some brief term of delay she is prepared to join her arms to theirs, and to give full effect to the offensive as well as defensive conditions of the alliance. We have it stated in our correspondence that this term is not more remote than the 1st of January next, and that the measures taken by the Court of Vienna on the opening of the new year will at least remove all uncertainty as to the sense it attaches to these engagements. If these are the leading conditions of the Treaty of the 2d of December—and we trust that no treaty would have been signed by the British Government which did not include these essential points—that document marks a most important epoch in these transactions, for it justifies a confident expectation that, unless peace be secured before the termination of the present year upon the full terms required by the Western Powers, without reservation or abatement, the war will be carried on with a vast increase of military power, to which the resources of the Russian Empire will be in vain opposed.

## The Treaty, as Interpreted at Paris.

*From the London Times Correspondent.*

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854.

I have reason to believe that the doubts expressed yesterday by certain parties relative to the real meaning and force of the treaty of alliance with Austria are not well founded, but that it is substantially the treaty that has been so long and so earnestly desired. It will now, perhaps, be said that the good faith or the determination of Austria from the beginning to adopt a policy of action with the Allies, was never doubted by England or France. Of the English Cabinet I say nothing; but with respect to the French I may safely state that, though, it is true, hope never abandoned them, yet, up to a very recent period, no such unlimited confidence was felt, and that the long period of the negotiations was one of alternate hope, and I will not say despair, but serious misgivings and discouragement. It may be good policy, now that hesitation is so far at an end, to avoid saying a word that might wound the amour propre of Austria, and it may be right to give credit to that Power for firmness throughout; but I am certain that our friends here feel much in the same state as the man who has long buffeted the waves, now losing nearly all hope of safety, again elated at the faintest speck in the horizon which looked like a sail, but who pants with joy when the peril is over. I am not quite sure that much importance is attached to the adhesion of Prussia now that Austria has embraced the cause of the Allies, as she ought to have done long since; but the opinion is, that she has no help for herself, but must follow in the wake of Austria.

I have said that the particulars of the treaty are not yet known with anything like certainty. I am assured, however, on good authority, that it is substantially to this effect: Russia is expected to accept peace on the basis of certain propositions to be presented by the allies in conjunction with Austria. Austria pledges herself to adopt and press them on Russia; and if this Power refuses to accept them, Austria will forthwith take an active part in the hostilities against her—in other words, she will declare war against Russia. Three months will, it appears, be allowed for Russia to signify her acceptance of these propositions. It is calculated that during this period any serious operations on either side will be impeded by the weather. There will not, however, be any relaxation whatever in the dispatch of reinforcements, or in the preparations for placing the troops before Sebastopol in a comfortable position. After the lapse of a month from the present date, every man will be housed; and information has been received, probably from the English Government, that wooden houses, of which I have already spoken, are being constructed at the rate of 80 per day, each house capacious enough for 300 men, so that in about four or five weeks from the present date, the troops will be completely under shelter. With respect to the nature of the propositions that are adopted by Austria, and will be presented for the acceptance of Russia, I say nothing. It is not probable that they are otherwise than favorable to the allies. How they will be received by Russia is another question.

In confirmation of the above, I subjoin an important article from the *Pays* of this day, merely observing that I have good reason for believing that it has an official character. That journal says:

"The *Moniteur* has published a telegraphic dispatch announcing that a treaty of alliance was signed on the 2d at Vienna, between Austria, France, and Great Britain. The great length of the negotiations has produced considerable uneasiness in the public mind, so men hesitated to believe that Austria could decide on breaking the bonds which had so long united her to the Russian policy. The policy of loyal firmness and of noble independence has triumphed over all obstacles, and Europe will at least learn that the reminiscences of 1815 are definitely thrown back into the history of the past. The date of the signature of the treaty is of good augury. France and Austria will behold with pleasure that it corresponds with the anniversary of the resurrection of the French Empire, and of the consecration of the ancient empire of the house of Hapsburg. The young Emperor who represents that glorious dynasty, only listening to the interests of his States, has joined the Allied Powers for the purpose of securing the triumph of right, and we shall soon behold the Austrian Eagles mingled with those of France. The thought expressed by the Emperor of the French to General Canrobert is thus realized. 'Europe has beheld without fear our eagles, so long banished, again gloriously taking their flight.' Honor to the Cabinets which have prepared such events! The various nations owe them a debt of gratitude, and history will record them a noble page. M. de Buol, with ability and firmness, has known how to pay attention, as much as was possible, to the traditions of Austrian policy. He endeavored to bring back peace as long as any hope remained of doing so. But he did not hesitate at the decisive moment. Although complete details have not reached us, the indications already received leave no doubt as to the accord which exists between the contracting parties. The Government of the Emperor, by the frankness and straightforward character of its policy, has succeeded in effacing the prejudice which might interfere with that alliance, and in removing all authority from the party which supported at Vienna the pretensions of the Emperor of Russia. It is a grand step made towards a durable and solid peace; and truly is it not a subject of admiration to behold all the diplomatic traditions of Europe thrown upside down under the accusation of the danger against which all Europe had united? Austria, Great Britain, and France joined together for the same object, are henceforward invincible. War no longer presents danger for any of them. Let us offer up our prayers that Prussia, comprehending her well understood interests, will give her adhesion to the accomplishment of the common work, and so lead the Emperor Nicholas to perceive that he must not indulge in any hope of obtaining support in the unfortunate course in which he has engaged."

# THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

## Highly Interesting Additional Particulars of the Battle.

## PERSONAL INCIDENTS AND ADVENTURES.

*Special Correspondence of the London Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1854.

In my dispatch forwarded to-day from Balaklava, I attempted to connect the interval which had elapsed since the last post-day—Nov. 3—with the present date, but the great battle and victory of Inkermann rose up grimly in the middle of my notes and engrossed all my time, and would have consumed far more if I had had it to spare, for I could have devoted many hours more to the description of the fight, and to the incidents which marked that memorable 5th of November. I sent off my notes of the 3d and 4th unfinished as they were; and persons far more favorably situated than myself for the indulgence of literary tastes might have found it difficult to give any details of the day of Inkermann in a coherent form. I was stopped full swing in the middle of my dispatch by the departure of the post, and had to close it up in great haste to save the mail.

The battle was at its height about 8 o'clock, and by that time the Russians had partially established themselves on the heights on our right. Dr. SMITH, of the head-quarters staff, and two gentlemen who had ridden out with him towards the front, ignorant of the exact position of the enemy, got under fire in the fog, and the proximity of fragments of shell, the whirring of shot, and the "fiz-z-zing" of fuses, warned them that it was just as well for non-combatants to retire as rapidly as possible towards the valley of Balaklava, where all seemed to be quiet. As they cantered off they saw poor Sir GEORGE BROWN, who has been living in a blaze of fire since he came out here (for not only has he been in the heat of action, but he has received smart volleys from our own pickets,) borne back on a litter, and taken down and put on board the *Sanspareil*, after Dr. ALEXANDER had examined his wound. Men covered with blood, and spitting it out, came limping along, and sat down by the bushes examining their hurts and imploring water or a little brandy. Ambulances hovered on the plain in the rear around the scene of the fight; horses on three legs or cut by balls hopped along, looking piteously for help; the fog folded the hills in its clammy embrace, but the roar of cannon and musketry told of the struggle which was going on along those bloody heights. General CANROBERT, with a brilliant staff, attended by the English officers attached to the French head-quarters, and followed by a party of red-coated Hussars and wild Spahis, with a tri-color guidon borne in front of him, dashed past on his Arab in eager pursuit of Lord RAGLAN, through the haze of the morning. Forty-five is a capital age for a General, the *juste milieu* between manhood and old age; and the General is so much among his soldiers, and exposes himself so frequently while among them in the trenches and in the field, that they all adore him. To-day he was hit by a shot, and had his horse disabled. Many of his escort were killed or wounded. General BOSQUET also went into the thick of the fire, and left more than half of his escort behind him on the field.

The French were drawn up in three bodies of about 2,000 men each on the ridge of the hills over Balaklava, watching the movements of the Russian cavalry in the plain below. As I came up the enemy were visible, drawn out in six divisions, with the artillery and infantry ready to act, and horses saddled and bridled. It was evident they were waiting for the signal to dash up the hill in our rear, and sabre our flying regiments. They had a long time to wait! The French lines below us were lined by Zouaves; the gunners in the redoubts, with matches lighted, were prepared to send their iron messengers through the ranks of the horse the moment they came within range. Behind the French 5,000 "Bono Johnnies" were drawn up in columns as a reserve, and several Turkish regiments were also stationed under the heights on the right, in a position to act in support, should their services be required. Already the French were on their march from the sea to our assistance, and the black lines of their regiments streaked the gray plain as they marched double-quick towards the scene of action. The Chasseurs d'Afrique on their gray Arabs swept about the slopes of the hill to watch an opportunity for a dash. Our own cavalry were drawn up by their encampments, the Heavy Brigade on the left, the Light Brigade in the centre of our position. The latter were out of fire for some time, but an advance to the right exposed them to shot and shell. Mr. CLEVELAND received a mortal wound, and several men and horses were injured later in the day. The heavy cavalry were employed in protecting our left and rear. At 9 the French streamed over the brow of the hill on our right—Chasseurs d'Orleans, Tirailleurs, Indigenes, Zouaves, Infantry of the Line, and Artillery,—and at once rushed over the brow and fell on the flank of the Russian columns. On visiting the spot, it was curious to observe how men of all arms—English, French, and Russians—lay together, showing that the same ground, must have been occupied several times by different bodies of troops. The French were speedily engaged, for the Russians had plenty of men for all comers. Their reserves in the valley and along the road to Sebastopol received the shattered columns which were driven down the hill, allowed them to re-form and attack again, or furnished fresh regiments to assault the allies again and again. This reserve seems to have consisted of three large bodies—probably of 5,000 men each. The attacking force could not have been less than 20,000 men, and I make a very low estimate indeed of the strength of the Russians to-day when I place it at from 45,000 to 50,000 men of all arms. Some say there were from 50,000 to 60,000 men engaged on the side of the enemy; but I think that number excessive, and there certainly was not ground enough for them to show front upon. Captain BURNETT states that he saw fresh bodies of Russians marching up to the attack on three successive occasions, and that their artillery was relieved no less than four times. The Minié rifle did our work, and Lord HARDINGE is entitled to the best thanks of the country for his perseverance in arming this expedition as far as he could with every rifle that could be got, notwithstanding the dislike with which the weapon was received by many experienced soldiers. Our volleys told on the advancing bodies of Russians fearfully, and, in order to be out of scope of such terrible weapons, they rushed on us with the bayonet, and after long and desperate encounters met their masters and were forced to retire.

The column of attack on the Russian right, which came up on our position at the nearest point to Sebastopol, was mainly resisted by the Fourth Division and Marines. The Russian centre was principally resisted by the Second Division and the Light Division; and some of the Third Division and the Brigade of Guards were opposed to the third or left attacking column of the Russians, which forced its way up the hill towards the Sandbag Battery, at the farthest point from Inkermann. The Fourth Division had in a short time all its Generals—Sir GEORGE CATHCART and Brigadiers GOLDIE and TORRENS—killed or mortally wounded, and 700 men, or more than one quarter of its strength, put *hors de combat*. Col. SWYNY, of the 63d Regiment, and Major WYNNE, of the 68th, were killed early. Col. CROFTON was wounded in three places; Major SHARPE was badly wounded also, and Lieutenant DOWLING was killed. The 20th Regiment, to which these officers belonged, went into action 450 strong; it came out 258. The other regiments suffered in proportion. The Second Division had left when it came out of action exactly six field-officers and twelve captains fit for duty, and I believe Major FARREN, of the 47th Regiment, was the senior officer, and had to take charge of the division. The proper complement of captains to the division would, of course, be 60.

The greatest atrocity marked the conduct of the Russians towards the officers of ADAMS' Brigade who fell into their hands. Poor Colonel CARPENTER, as he lay on the ground badly wounded, was bayoneted by a ruffian who, not content with that act of ferocity, clubbed his musket, and beat the gray-haired man with it on the head till he left him senseless. The Colonel lived but a few hours after he was taken to his tent. Colonel HALY, of the 47th, was treated in the same way, as he was stretched in his blood in front of his shattered regiment. The men on both occasions rushed in and carried off their officers and bayoneted the Russians who had used them so barbarously. Major POWELL, who was in command of the 49th, was killed as he fell to the earth, and his murderer, who is an officer, is in our hands a prisoner of war. The First Brigade suffered fearfully also in men and officers.

The Light Division, or the portion of it in action, was, as usual, foremost in the fray. Some of the officers had most wonderful escapes. In the 88th Regiment Major MAXWELL's horse was shot under him, in front of the enemy's column. Lieutenant CROSSE and Lieutenant BAYNES were surrounded by a body of Russians, who attacked them with the bayonet, although they were both wounded. Mr. BAYNES miraculously escaped. Mr. CROSSE was surrounded by four Russians, who thought to make sure work of him. He shot the two in front of him with his revolver, and a private named HOULAGHAN rushed out of the ranks, shot one of his remaining assailants dead, bayoneted the other, and, taking up Mr. CROSSE in his arms, ran back with him to the rear of the regiment and placed him in safety. Out of four weak companies the 88th lost 140 men killed and wounded, and they would most likely have been cut to pieces but for the gallant charge of a party of their comrades of the 77th, under Major STRATON. The 33d Regiment lost 58 out of less than 300 men. Ensign THOROLD, a most promising young officer, was killed as he was zealously employed in serving the men with cartridges from the pouches, and Lieutenant CORBETT and Mr. OWENS were wounded.

Mr. DONOVAN, brother of Captain DONOVAN, of this regiment, who was attached to the 33d at the Battle of the Alma, where he displayed great gallantry, has received his commission from Her Majesty for his behavior in the field. Lieutenants BUTLER and SHIPLEY and Ensign JONES, of the Fusileers, were wounded at once. Colonel YEA, Captain ROSE, and one other officer, whose name I don't remember, are the only officers now serving with the 7th Fusileers who were at the Alma and at Inkermann with the regiment. Sir T. TROUBRIDGE lost both legs above the ankle. He is doing well. The men of the 19th and 23d Regiments displayed more even than their usual firmness and daring, and met their full share of the enemy's fire, but many of the Light Division of this brigade were in the trenches. The 2d battalion of Rifles has to deplore the loss of an excellent young officer, who was a universal favorite—poor young MALCOLM, and Captain NEWDIGATE was wounded in the foot by a ball.

Sir DE LACY EVANS, who was very unwell on board ship when the fight began, managed to get on shore and ride up to the front, and I saw him on the battle-field full of grief for the loss he had sustained in his division. Capt. ALLIX, one of the General's aides-de-camp, was killed; Capt. GUBBINS, another aide-de-camp, was wounded; Brigadier PENNEFATHER had a narrow escape, and Brigadier ADAMS was slightly wounded; and there lay the spot, the weakness of which the General had so often represented! It was enough to make one sad.

Poor BUTLER! Two brothers have thus laid down their lives in the cause. He was shot through the head, and when I saw his body there was a placid smile on his face as though he slept. For a long time it was thought that Captain GORDON, of the Engineers, had fallen, and Captain BUTLER's body had actually been removed to that officer's tent before the mistake was discovered. It was in the height of the sanguinary struggle which the Guards had to maintain alone with the enemy that he was shot. The brigade lost 14 officers killed, but the wonder is that any escaped the murderous fire directed on their position. The charge at the Alma did not present anything like the scene round the Sandbag Battery, which is placed on a steep descent towards the Tchernaya. The piles of dead here were frightful. Upwards of 1,200 dead and dying Russians lay behind and around and in front of it, and many a bearskin cap and tall English Grenadier lay there too, with frequent corpses of French Chasseurs and infantry soldiers. At one time, while the Duke was rallying his men, a body of Russians began to single him out, and to take shots at him in the most deliberate manner. A surgeon of a cavalry regiment, Mr. WILSON, 7th Hussars, who was attached to the brigade, perceived the danger of his Royal Highness, and with the greatest gallantry and coolness assembled a few men of the Guards, led them to the charge, and utterly routed and dispersed the Russians. The Duke's horse was killed in the course of the fight. At the close of the day he called Mr. WILSON in front of the regiment, and publicly thanked him for having, in all probability, saved his life. Major MACDONALD, whose *sangfroid* is as conspicuous as his bravery, had his horse shot under him in the heat of the battle, and gathered himself up with the same self-possession that he displayed under similar circumstances when unseated by a cannon shot at the Alma. The conduct of the Russians towards the wounded Guards' officers was brutal in the extreme. Col. MACKINNON would, no doubt, have lived but for bayonet wounds received while lying on the ground. His leg was broken, and he was so weak from loss of blood, that he died under the operation of removing it. Sir R. NEWTON was stabbed all over. Russian officers were seen passing their swords through the bodies of our men as they writhed in agony on the ground, and pointing to their men to bayonet them as they passed. Such are the armies of the CZAR! These are the men to whom the Kings of Europe are to be indebted for their thrones, and it is to such allies that Prussia would give the hands of those whose ancestors fought under the Great FREDERICK! A Major of the ruffian soldiery who perpetrated these deeds is, however, in our hands, and evidence can be brought against him to show that he was one of the principal actors, as well as one of the chief instigators, of atrocities which will make Europe shudder with horror. Mr. ROMAINE, the Deputy Judge Advocate General, has received instructions to prepare a case against this man. There are several men to swear to his identity; and if it can be satisfactorily proved that he has committed the acts laid to his charge, he will be swung on a gibbet in front of the walls of Sebastopol. He is a Baron—a man of rank—and it is suspected he has already used the gold which was left on his person to purchase silence. While the Guards were at their utmost need, the French columns moved down impetuously on the exulting enemy, and taking them in the flank, forced them back along the side of the hill under the fire of our divisions. The allies charged them, and hailed ball and shot into them with deadly effect. The enemy, though supported by the fire of tremendous artillery, could not withstand us, and before 11.45 A. M. their army was retiring before 8,500 British and 9,000 French infantry. The fall of rain and the gloom, to which I have before alluded as having occurred about this time, enabled them to collect and make another stand, but the allies speedily drove them back, and at 12.35 they were in full retreat towards Sebastopol, covered with their guns.

A little before this time I had ridden up to an advanced picket-house of ours, which commands a view of the French lines and of our right attack. I found there Mr. LAYARD, who is still an anxious and eager amateur out here, and a group of officers, looking down from the front on the town, which was smiling freshly in the returning sunshine, and talking of an expected assault by the French. The redoubts, earthworks, and redans, as well as the French and English attacks, were blazing away as usual against each other, and dotting the scene with puffs of white smoke. Suddenly a sharp, crashing rattle of musketry, which came distinctly to our ears through the roar of the cannon, was heard on the left toward the Flagstaff Battery, in front of the French lines. Through the glass I could see the caps of some French troops, who were advancing from the last parallel by a wall, which seemed to me inside the town. "Hurrah," was the cry, "the French are in the place!" In a moment afterward the Russians could be made out running as hard as they could from the rear of the Flagstaff Battery down towards the houses at the side of the first harbor, and ere three minutes elapsed—one! two! three! up shot pillars of dust and dark smoke into the air. The Russians had sprung three mines inside the work. In less than two minutes more two more mines were sprung. The musketry ceased, the smoke cleared away, revealing a mass of ruins and timbers, and beams of cottages, and presently the guns in front of the Flagstaff Battery opened on the French, and destroyed all our hopes that there had been a successful assault. I heard this evening that the Russians had made a sortie, and traversed two parallels ere they were repulsed, and that the French followed them closely to the town. It is probable that the Russians fired the mine to prevent pursuit, fearing they might enter the place along with them. The French buried 200 dead Russians before sunset, and have 80 more in front of their lines to bury to-morrow. After this little episode we turned our attention to our right, where the battle was carried on by the artillery. A very large battery was stationed on the heights on the right of the picket-house, and in front of a straight line drawn from it to Inkermann, which pitched shot and shell unmercifully into our right side by the steamers at Inkermann, while a portion of it replied to the fire of our guns, two of which alone seemed to touch them. These were DICKSON's two 18-pounders. In the valley behind the Russian guns we could see the Russian infantry retiring over the road at a good pace, but in tolerably order, while their retreat was further protected by a strong body of cavalry drawn up on a mound in rear of the guns. A few rockets were directed against the cavalry by our men in the batteries, but they did no execution that I could see. Our admiration was soon excited by the splendid fire of our two 18-pounders. They were firing at about 1,500 yards, but their shot went right between the enemy's guns, smashing horses, men, and carriages at every round. "Bravo, they're limbering up!" And so they were, leaving five tumbrils, one broken gun carriage, twenty-seven dead horses, and thirteen dead men behind them, on a very small space of ground. Again they halted, unlimbered, and fired a few rounds, but their 24's and 32's were soon silenced by our 18's, and at 1:20 they were retreating after their infantry into Sebastopol. Lieut. HOARE, in his Lancaster Battery, had prepared a parting volley for both. He removed his gabions and sandbags, got a good "open" on the road, and whenever a body of men or horses came in view upon it, bang went the long fellow, and the ponderous cone of iron whistled among them, ripping the column from end to end, and strewing the road with dead.

Lieutenant-Colonel DICKSON was assisted in his exertions by Captain D'AGUILAR and Lieutenant CHERMSIDE, and no less than 17 gunners were struck down beside and close to him at the guns. The Horse Artillery were not engaged. Captain TURNER and Captain WODEHOUSE did good service with their batteries. By the death of Brigadier-General STRANGWAYS the command of the Artillery devolves upon Colonel DACRES. Colonel PATTEN, of the 74th Regiment, who accompanied Lord RAGLAN's staff as an amateur on the day of the Alma, acted on this occasion as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General STRANGWAYS till the latter was mortally wounded.

The revolvers carried by our officers saved their lives on several occasions this day. When Capt. NICHOLSON, of the 77th, was lying on the ground he was bayonated by a Russian. The Colonel immediately shot the scoundrel dead. Ensign BOYLE, of the 77th, was taken prisoner by a Russian, who made him hide himself in the bush as his regiment went past, by keeping his cocked firelock to his head. The young fellow shot him dead with his revolver, getting off in safety to rejoin his regiment. No doubt, there will be abundance of private letters full of similar details. Our men were very short of ammunition. The Guards in particular expended all theirs very soon. What was the cause of this? They surely did not fire their fifty rounds a man.

Great exertions were used this evening to get our wounded into hospital, and the Ambulance Corps did good service. The wounded of the Light Division, under charge of Dr. ALEXANDER, were under cover by 11 o'clock, and all operations performed. In the 4th Division hospital, under Dr. ANDERSON, all patients were in bed and had each a cup of tea by 8 o'clock, and the operations were over early the following day.

## The Field after the Battle of Inkermann—Burial of the Dead.

*From the London Times Correspondent.*

Nov. 7.—I went carefully over the position to-day, and the more I examined it the more I was amazed at the noble tenacity of our men when assailed by such vast masses of infantry, though I must give great credit to the Russians for the obstinacy with which they sought to drive us back, and the laborious determination with which they clambered up the hill-side to attack us. The tents of the Second Division are pitched on the verge of the plateau which we occupy, and from the right flank of the camp the ground rises gently for two or three hundred yards to a ridge covered with scrubby brushwood, so thick that it is sometimes difficult to force a horse through it. These bushes grow in tufts, and are about four feet high. On gaining the ridge you see below you the valley of the Tchernaya, a green tranquil slip of meadow, with a few white houses dotting it at intervals, some farm enclosures, and tufts of green trees. From the ridge of the hill-side descends rapidly in a slope of at least 600 feet high. The brushwood is very thick upon it, and at times it is almost impervious. At the base of this slope the road winds to Inkermann, and thence to Sebastopol. The sluggish stream steals quietly through it towards the head of the harbor, which is shut out from view by the projections of the ridge towards the north. At the distance of a quarter of a mile across the valley, the sides of the mountains opposite to the ridge of the plateau on which our camp stands rise abruptly in sheer walls of rock, slab after slab, to the height of 1,200 or 1,500 feet. A road winds among these massive precipices up to the ruins of Inkermann—a city of the dead and gone and unknown—where houses, and pillared mansions, and temples, have been hewn out of the face of the rock, by a generation whose very name the most daring antiquities have not guessed at. This road passes along the heights, and dips into the Valley of Inkermann, at the neck of the harbor. The Russians planted guns along it the other day, to cover the retreat of their troops, and at night the lights of their fires are seen glimmering through the windows and door places from the chambers carved out from the sides of the precipice. Looking down from the ridge, these ruins are of course to one's left hand. To the right the eye follows the sweep of the valley till it is closed in from view by the walls of the ridge, and by the mountains which hem in the valley of Balaklava, and one can just catch on the side of the ridge the corner of the nearest French earthwork, thrown up to defend our rear, and cover the position towards Balaklava. Below, towards the right of the ridge, at the distance of 300 feet from the top towards the valley, is the Sandbag or two-gun battery, intended for two guns which had not been placed there on the 5th, because Sir D. EVANS conceived that they would only invite attack, and would certainly be taken, unconnected as they would have been with any line of defence. On the left hand, overlooking this battery, there is a road from Balaklava right across our camp, through the Second Division's tents on their front, which runs over the ridge and joins the upper road to Inkermann. Some of the Russian columns had climbed up by the ground along this road: others had ascended on the left in front and to the right of the Sandbag battery. In every bush—on every yard of blood-stained ground—lay a dead or dying Russian. The well-known bearskins of our Guards, the red coats of our infantry, and the bright blue of the French Chasseurs, revealing each a silent horror in the glades, and marking the spot where stark and stiff a corpse lay contorted on the grass, pointed out the scenes of the bloodiest contests. The dead were happy—the dull, cold eye—the tranquil brow—the easily-opening lips, which had given escape to the parting spirit as it fled from its bleeding shell, showed how peacefully a man may die in battle, pierced by the rifle ball. The British and the French, many of whom had been murdered by the Russians as they lay wounded, wore terrible frowns on their faces, with which the agonies of death had clad them. Some in their last throes had torn up the earth in their hands, and held the grass between their fingers up towards heaven. All the men who exhibited such signs of pain had been bayoneted. The dead men who lay with an eternal smile on their lips had been shot. But the wounded. For two days they had lain where the hand and the ball had felled them. There were very few, it is true, but all our searching had not discovered the secrets of that blood-stained hill-side, and it was towards noon to-day ere the last of our soldiers had been found in his lair and carried to the hospital. But the Russians, groaning and palpitating as they lay around, were far more numerous. Some of these were placed together in heaps, that they might be more readily removed. Others glared on you from the bushes with the ferocity of wild beasts as they hugged their wounds. Some implored, in an unknown tongue, but in accents not to be mistaken, water, or succor; holding out their mutilated and shattered limbs, or pointing to the track of the lacerating ball. The sullen, angry scowl of some of these men was fearful. Fanaticism and immortal hate spoke through their angry eye-balls, and he who gazed upon them in pity and compassion could at least (unwillingly) understand why these men, in their savage passion, kill the wounded, and fire on the conquerors who, in his generous humanity, had aided them as he passed. It was a relief to see that their arms were broken—that their cartridges were lying open in heaps on the ground. Litter-bearers, French and English, dotted the hillside, now toiling painfully up with a heavy burden for the grave, or with some subject for the doctor's care; now hunting through the bushes for the dead or dying. Our men have acquired a shocking facility in their diagnosis. A body is before you; there is a shout, "Come here, boys; I see a Russian!" (or "a Frenchman," or "one of our fellows.") One of the party comes forward, raises the eyelid if it be closed, looks into the eye, shrugs his shoulders, says quietly, "He's dead, he'll wait," and moves back to the litter; others pull the feet, and arrive at equally correct conclusions by that process. The dead are generally stripped of all but their coats. The camp followers and blackguards from Balaklava, and seamen from the ships anxious for trophies, carry off all they can take from the field. At particular spots you see a party of men busy at work. Groups of them are digging away all along the hill-side, at the distance of 40 or 50 yards apart. Go over and you find them around a yawning trench, 30 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth and 6 feet in depth at the bottom of which, in every conceivable attitude, lie packed together with exceeding art some 30 or 40 corpses. The grave-diggers stand chatting on the mounds by the sides, waiting for the arrival of some bearers to complete the number of the dead. They speculate on the appearance of the body which is being borne towards them. "It's Corporal ——, of the —th, I think," says one. "No! its my rear rank man, I can see his red hair plain enough," and so on. They discuss the merits or demerits of dead sergeants or comrades. "Well, he was a hard man; many's the time I was drilled through him, but it's all over now!" or "Poor Mick! he had 15 years' service—a better fellow never stepped." This scene is going on all about the hill-side. Frenchmen, with litters, are also busy looking out for their dead and wounded, and in sharing the sad labors of the day. At last the number in the trench is completed. The bodies lie as closely as they can be packed. Some of them have upraised arms, in the attitude of taking aim; their legs stick up through the mould as it is thrown upon them; others are bent and twisted into shapes like fantoccini. Inch after inch the earth rises upon them, and they are left "alone in their glory." No, not alone, for the hopes, and fears, and affections of hundreds of human hearts lie buried with them.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.—For about one mile and a half in length by half a mile in depth, the hill-side offers such sights as these. Upwards of 2,000 Russians have been buried by these men; few remain above ground now.

As I was standing in the Sandbag Battery a short time ago, talking to some officers of the Guards, who were describing their terrible losses, Colonel CUNYNGHAME and Lieutenant-Colonel WILBRAHAM, of the Quartermaster-General's Staff, rode up towards the spot to superintend the operations. The instant their cocked hats were seen above the ridge a burst of smoke arose out of the valley from the head of the harbor, and bizz! whizz! bizz!—came a shell right over us, and crashed into the hill-side, where our men were actually engaged in burying the Russian dead! Such atrocity needs no comment, and officers and men were alike indignant at it. Colonel CUNYNGHAME told me he understood that Lord RAGLAN had actually sent in a flag of truce that very morning to the Russian generals to inform them that the parties on the hill-side were burying the dead. As he was speaking, a second shell was directed at us, and fell again to the right, but it was quite evident that the society of two officers in cocked hats and on horseback, was not the safest in the world at that particular moment, and we all three retired, though I confess I would have willingly got away from them more rapidly had my legs permitted me to do so. One thing is quite clear, that if such acts as these are approved of by the Russian authorities, it will be impossible to treat their men as civilized beings, and the contest will assume the worst characteristics of barbarian warfare. It is impossible to believe that Russia, which has hitherto lavished kindnesses on the *few* prisoners which had fallen into their hands, can permit her savage soldiery to murder the wounded, and can allow her gunners to fire on men employed in the sacred duty of burying the dead.

# THE STORM IN THE BLACK SEA.

## Destruction of British Transports—Interesting Particulars.

*From the London Times.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Nov. 20.

I have to send you the news of a great calamity. On the night of the 13th a great storm burst over Constantinople, and caused much damage to the loftier buildings; the mosque of Sultan ACHMED alone losing three minarets. We were accordingly prepared for some lamentable occurrence in the Black Sea, but the intelligence received yesterday by the *Valorous* transcends all that had been feared. Of the whole extent of the calamity we are still ignorant, but enough is known to give it a place among the greatest that has taken place at sea for many years. The tempest commenced at Balaklava about 9 o'clock in the morning, and in two hours eleven transports had been wrecked and six dismasted and rendered unfit for service. The most terrible disaster is the total loss of the new magnificent steamship *Prince*, which arrived here a few days since with the 46th Regiment and a cargo valued at £500,000, and indispensably necessary for the prosecution of the siege and the comfort of the army. The loss of the *Prince* seems to have been partly owing to the negligence of her officers. When she arrived at Balaklava she let go one of her anchors in thirty fathoms water. It appears that the cable had never been clinched, and the whole of it ran out; anchor and cable were lost together. She then let go the other anchor, the cable of which was so insufficiently fastened that she lost this also. She then steamed out to sea until she could get up another cable from the hold, and at last let go a smaller anchor, with which she rode until the tempest broke upon her on Tuesday morning. An eye-witness saw her carried from her moorings on to the rocks with such force that in ten minutes there was hardly a piece a yard long remaining. She might almost be said to go to powder. Of a crew of 150 only six were saved. This splendid vessel of 2,700 tons was purchased by Government some time since, and sent out full of most valuable munitions of war. Everything is lost. With the exception of the troops, everything remained in her at the time she was dashed on the rocks. The whole of the Winter clothing for the men has gone down—40,000 suits of clothing, with under garments, socks, gloves, and a multitude of other articles of the kind, vast quantities of shot and shell, and not least in consequence, the medical stores sent out in consequence of the deficiencies which formerly existed. The latter were, with not uncommon negligence, stowed away under the shot and shell, and could not be landed at Scutari. They are now lost, at a time when the demand for them is likely to be more urgent than ever, and when the commissariat is fully occupied in ministering to the wants of those who still remain unhurt. The other British vessels lost at Balaklava are as follows: the *Resolute*, all hands lost; the *Rip Van Winkle*, all lost; the *Wild Wave*, one or two saved; the *Kenilworth*, all lost; the *Progress*, some saved; the *Wanderer*, all lost; the *Marquese*, all lost; the *Mary Ann*, all lost; the *Pultowa*, all saved; the *Caduceus*, dismasted and abandoned.

The following are dismasted and unfit for service: The *Pride of the Ocean*, the *Medora*, the *Melbourne*, screw-steamer, flag of Captain CHRISTIE; the *Sir R. Sale*, the *Minches*, and the *Lady Valiant*.

The loss of men at Balaklava is about 340.

At the moment I write the mail has just arrived, and we are still ignorant of the losses at Eupatoria, the Katcha and Cherson. The *Henri Quatre*, 84, and the *Pluton* steam frigate, are said to have gone to pieces somewhere on the west coast of the Crimea, and a Turkish man-of-war to be lost. The Turkish flagship is certainly dismasted.

The *Retribution*, Capt. DRUMMOND, was obliged to throw over her upper deck guns. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE was on board, and still remains there. The *Vulcan* rode out the storm with three anchors.

The *Sampson* steam-frigate lost her masts. The *Britannia*, 120, fouled a French line-of-battle ship; but both vessels escaped fortunately, with few injuries. The *Prince* had her masts cut away and her steam up, but the rigging of the mainmast fouled the screw, and it could not work. The vessel then ran on shore with a terrible shock.

The *Resolute* was laden with powder and shells for the siege. By the loss of this vessel and the *Prince* the British army is deprived of the means of continuing the siege for the present, even if such an idea were entertained.

With regard to the hutting of the troops, I am sorry to say, that the prospect seems rather gloomy, as no foresight has been shown in the matter, and everything remains to be done. The order for the tools with which to construct this large number of buildings is dated the 12th of November, and was not received in Constantinople until the 17th. The list of articles required is of enormous length, and it is totally beyond the capabilities of this part of the world to furnish them. Orders will be sent off to Malta and other places, and with great efforts the thousands of trowels and hammers and the hundreds of thousands of nails may be furnished within a month from the present time. The wood will not be forthcoming even at so early a date, and the loss of so large a portion of our transports will still further retard operations. Then comes the period necessary for the construction, which will not be less than three or four weeks, considering the difficulty of bringing everything six miles along an uneven road. In short, I am assured that the troops will probably not be in their huts for nearly three months, and also they cannot by any means have them ready in less than two. They will therefore have to brave the fury of the elements and the cold of the Russian hills until at least the middle of January without any protection but that of their tents, already much injured by the storm of the 14th. This, added to the destruction of the stock of Winter clothing in the *Prince*, makes their position one not to be looked forward to without apprehension. Orders have been sent down to the commissariat here to buy up everything in the shape of warm clothing which can be found, and much will no doubt be done; but the Government at home must also do its part, and spare no efforts to make good the losses of this calamitous week. The generals in command seem never to have anticipated or provided for a Winter campaign, although it was evident that, even if Sebastopol had been taken at once, further operations would have been necessary for the destruction of the Russian power in the peninsula, and even to protect our own establishment, should it have been determined to abandon the conquest.

*Four o'clock P. M.*—The boat from the Crimea has arrived, but without any army mail. We have intelligence, however, from the Camp up to the 18th. No firing, beyond an occasional shot, had taken place for three days. In fact, all active operations were suspended. Sir DE LACY EVANS has resigned his command and come down here ill. Four Generals of Division are dead or *hors de combat* since the landing in the Crimea—the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Sir G. CATHCART, Sir G. BROWNE, and Sir DE L. EVANS. On the 17th, the Russians sunk another line-of-battle ship at the entrance of the harbor. Probably the gale had removed the obstruction caused by the others.

The disasters of the 14th are greater even than we anticipated. The following names may be added to the list of those totally lost at Balaklava: *Gertrude*, *Pride of the Ocean*, *Pyrenees*, and *Ganges*. The total loss at Balaklava is:

| | Lost. | Dismasted. |
|---|---|---|
| British | 18 | 13 |
| French | 13 | 4 or 5 |

Eighteen more British are said to be lost or dismasted at Eupatoria or the Katcha.

Commander BAYNTON, R. N., perished in the *Prince*. Dr. SPENCE is also said to be lost. He came out to inquire into the medical service.

The *Sampson*, *Retribution* and *Vesuvius* will come down to Constantinople for repairs. The last is leaky, her beam ends are started, and she is not trustworthy for sea.

A Turkish line-of-battle ship is a total wreck off Eupatoria. The flagship is dismasted.

The *Henri Quatre* is on shore; there is no hope of getting her off; her crew are said to be in the hands of the Russians. Numbers of French and British sailors were taken by the Cossacks on the west coast.

The *Bellerophon* rode out the gale at Eupatoria, and is quite safe.

The *Britannia*, 120, and the *Marengo* nearly fouled; each is slightly injured.

The rudders of the *Queen*, 110, and the *London*, 90, are badly wrung; but they may be kept at sea, at least for a time.

Five French line-of-battle ships have lost their rudders and received other injuries; they will be brought down to Constantinople in tow.

General LIPRANDI broke up from Balaklava with his army on the 14th, and retired beyond the Tchernaya, breaking down the bridge.

The *Danube* steam tender is thrown up high and dry in Kamiesh Bay.

It is said to be decided that Admiral STOPFORD shall proceed with the British sailing vessels to Sinope to pass the Winter.

Captain INGLIS, of the Engineers, was lost in the *Prince*. It is said that several officers are lost in the vessels off Balaklava.

*From a Private Correspondent of the Times.*

Her Majesty's ship ——, off the Katcha, Nov. 15.

Thank God, my dear ——, I am alive, and able to give you an account of the horrors I have witnessed and escaped during the last two days. On Tuesday we expected every moment to be either drowned or taken prisoners, such was the fury of the gale we have just experienced. The oldest sailors say they have never been in such danger,—not only was there the fearful gale to dread, but a lee shore within a mile and a quarter of us, and some 30 sail of all sorts around us. I will endeavor to give you a detailed account of it.

On Monday it blew fresh from the southwest, but, as the barometer was rising and nothing indicated bad weather, we took no notice of it, especially as we all had imbibed an idea, now utterly eradicated, that it was never known to "blow home" in the Black Sea. The flag ship, fortunately, shifted her anchorage and got a good offing, but no other ship followed her example.

On Tuesday (yesterday) morning there was still a stiff breeze, with occasional squalls; still no alarm, until one of the squalls lengthened itself out—if I may so express myself—into a regular gale, and then we began to feel the unpleasantness of our situation. Immediately a second anchor was let go, and this was soon followed by our sheet anchor; still, with an enemy's shore scarcely a mile distant, and breakers much nearer, it was, of course, a most anxious time.

About 10 A. M. the transport No. 20, the *Ganges*, began to drive—she having, I fancy, parted her cable. Right astern of her was No. 1, the *Pyrenees*, which she soon fouled; and a most fearful sight it was. Spars snapped like rotten sticks; jib-booms, bowsprits, yards, masts, all shared the same crash, the two ships grinding together in a most awful manner. Of course No. 1 soon began to drive, as well as No. 20, and both locked together, bore down upon the poor *Sampson*. Soon they were foul of her, and the same work of destruction began, and in ten minutes they cleared from her, and there lay the bold, defiant little *Sampson*, shorn of all her beauty, with not an inch of anything except her funnels standing, her masts having all gone with one awful crash and fallen inboard, so that we are most anxious, though most fearful, to hear of the damages they must have done in their fall. Her bowsprit is also gone short off. In fact, she is a complete wreck. Parting from her, No. 20 brought up, and we hoped was safe, while No. 1 still drove on towards the shore, and, much as we pitied her, help was, of course, utterly impossible. While this was going on inside us, just outside us two French liners, (the *Jupiter* and *Bayard*, fouled, but, fortunately, or by good management, got clear, with only a slight smashing of boats and their quarters, and brought up with four anchors each. About noon the gale was at its highest, and there was then a cry that the *Terrible* had parted a cable, and was among the breakers. Every moment we expected she would go on shore, but soon the paddles revolved, the remaining cable was slipped, and, right in the teeth of the gale, steamed out the splendid *Terrible*. This was the most cheering sight during the whole of this eventful day, and a glorious sight it certainly was to see that steamer going through everything and proving the mighty conquest of man over the elements. Our situation all the time was most critical. Right ahead of us were four French liners, one or two of which had already driven, and if any of them parted their cable, our destruction was inevitable; and, to make it, if possible, worse, there was the knowledge that we could do nothing, but must patiently abide our lot, whatever Providence thought fit for that lot to be. We had done our all—the result was in God's hands. About 2 o'clock the view all around was most distressing; about a dozen transports were driving, four or five had cut away their masts, while only five or six were riding at all hopefully. Near us was a little brig, which we remarked as doing capitally, when, all of a sudden, her masts went over the side; still she rode on, but now, alas! the little ship lies on shore with scarcely two timbers holding together, so utterly has the sea broken her up. Near us also was the *Lord Raglan*, a splendid ship, just new, of about 700 tons; she, too, rode on most capitally. Close astern was the little *Beagle*; how she escaped being swamped is to me a marvel, as, although we were not above 100 yards from her, continually from the height of the sea we could see nothing but the tops of her masts; still she rode on, and although she rolled enough to roll everything out of her, yet she seemed to keep herself pretty dry. Astern of her was the *Algiers*; she rolled, if anything, worse than the *Beagle*, and carried away one cable; still she held on, and this morning steamed out into safe anchorage. All the steamers had their wheels and screws going, which of course made them much safer by taking a good deal of the strain from the cables. At nightfall there were five transports on shore, and others in a very precarious state. A most fearful night we passed! Every now and then a sea struck the ship with such violence that she staggered from end to end, so that it seemed impossible for iron or hemp to hold her. About 2½ o'clock A. M. a rattle was heard, and we all fancied a cable had parted; fortunately, however, it was a false alarm—all three still held on.

This morning (Wednesday) the wind has moderated a good deal, and we went on deck with the feeling that our immediate danger was passed, though the sea still ran very high, and the ship strained at her cables most dreadfully. Arriving on deck, the sight was most pitiable. Ten transports, five French and five English,

are on shore; two were riding it out with their masts cut away; one, we fear, has gone down at her anchors. The only Turk here, a two-decker, with the Admiral's flag flying, has nothing but her mainmast and bowsprit left; her [illegible] had been cut away during the night [illegible] close to the [illegible]. I suppose the Turkish Admiral [illegible] be allowed her to visit a Black Sea Winter, and wishes he had taken [illegible] sent his beloved Mahmoudi a fortnight since. Three French ships have lost their rudders close off at the head—the Ville de Paris, the Bayard, and the Friedland. Our loss is not much; the Sampson [illegible] and the London's rudder-head sprung, being all we can as yet discover. The Lord Raglan is on shore, but taken there in a most sailor-like manner. Directly her Captain found he could not save her, he cut away his mainmast and mizzen, and, setting a topsail on her foremast, ran her ashore stern on, where she lies quite upright and by her bow (2 P. M.) rigged sheers over her hold, either, we suppose, to save his cargo or lighten his ship. We hope she may be got off. [The sheers were [illegible] his longboat.] A little to the north of us Nos. 1 and 20 lie side by side on shore, while to the south is No. 37, a splendid ship, and the one between them. Two brigs are broken quite up; the rest hold well together, as their crews still on them, and may be saved; one, a French ship, is full of soldiers. No assistance, however, can be rendered yet. Our great admiration is a French [illegible], which, with the [illegible], has ridden it out bravely. The shore is swarming with soldiers, who, however, seem very friendly; so much so, that an order has been given not to fire upon them, fearing that they should murder the poor shipwrecked wretches, if we do. They are, of course, taking into Sebastopol any men and plunder they can get; but I suppose that is all right.

3 o'clock P. M.—The Firebrand has just fired on the coast. It seems the wretches were prevented from doing harm by their impotence, not their will, for they have just brought down field-pieces and fired on the wrecks, and the Firebrand is trying to keep them off. We were rather premature in supposing the Russians had become civilized all of a sudden.

Thursday, 16th.—To-day broke very fine, with still a stormy breeze from the southwest; the Firebrand still busy keeping off the Russians, who continue hovering about the shore; and some capital shots she makes, dropping shot and shell right into groups of eight or ten, and scattering them most effectually; the boats are all busy getting men off the wrecks, and we hope that very few lives are lost here. About 8½ A. M. the captain of the Lord Raglan, a most intelligent sailor-like man, came on board; he has great hopes of saving his ship, which is nearly unhurt, and he says that the Russians were most anxious to persuade him yesterday to go on shore, but he declined, very fortunately, as every poor fellow they caught, half drowned and unarmed as he was, they handcuffed and sent off. He says that directly he lighted his lamp, they opened a fire on his skylights, but, fortunately, without doing any damage; he says, too, that his crew, of whom he has 30, behaved most splendidly, and he has brought them all off. On having to be returned to his ship, and, if man can save her, he will do it. One French bark is full of soldiers and all there the enemy kept up a continual fire; the poor wretches could not leave their positions, owing to everything being washed away, so that they had to cling to the bulwarks for safety, thus affording an excellent mark for the Russians, who took great advantage of it. And yet the savages call themselves Christians! We are very glad to see to-day that all who survived are taken off. Several women were among the transports; what lives are lost we cannot yet learn, but we have seen some four or five women going off to our ships. At noon No. 1 was set on fire, we presume, by her crew, who we know had left her after saving all they could, there not being the slightest chance of getting her off, and she is now, 7 P. M., burning most brilliantly, and shedding a lurid light all around her. A splendid, though fearful sight is a ship on fire. It belonged to the same owner as the Lord Raglan, and seems to have as energetic a commander; certainly the next best thing to saving her, which was impossible, was to burn her.

7 o'clock P. M.—We have just received most distressing news from Balaklava. Eight transports are, they report, lost, and only 30 men saved from them all; while the Sanspareil, the Vesuvius, the Prince, and the Danube, are said to be on shore. This is most fearful news, especially considering the abrupt nature of the rocks outside the harbor. We dread to hear from Eupatoria, which is said to be much more dangerous an anchorage than either this or Balaklava, and where there is a fleet of transports and several men-of-war. I dare say we shall learn particulars before the mail goes, which is not till Saturday; all this we expect will show the impossibility of our wintering here, though where we are to go, as we cannot leave the army, seems a most difficult problem to solve. The only way appears to be to take Sebastopol and Winter there; but that, I fear, is almost more difficult than lying off the Katcha. That poor army!—one does, indeed, pity it; and now that the distant hills are covered with snow, Winter begins to assume an appearance of sad reality.

Friday.—We have just received news from Eupatoria. The Henri Quatre and a Turkish liner are on shore, and, they fear, lost, with five transports; the Prince is lost, with all hands, and all the Winter clothing—a most dreadful loss. A Russian line-of-battle ship drifted out of the harbor, and is, I fancy, sunk by the Russians. This I believe is the extent of damage from Tuesday's gale, and it is a heavy catalogue—enough for one day!

8 o'clock P. M.—We have just heard that the Retribution saved herself at Balaklava by throwing all her guns overboard.

Saturday, 18th.—Just heard that the Friedland had a most narrow escape. As she was starting, a sea broke over her and put her fires out; fortunately, she had steam enough up to carry her on till the fires were relighted, but the escape was perfectly marvellous.

The Samson, when her masts went, only had three men slightly wounded.

These two reports are some little comfort among all our losses.

A working party has just started for the Lord Raglan, and there seems to be every hope she may be saved, but no other transport. No. 20 was burned last night, and both she and No. 1 are now smoking. It seems that they were not set on fire by their captains, as we supposed, but by accident. I believe, however, that most of the cargoes were saved. The French fleet have all either taken their departure or are on the eve of doing so. The Admiral, we hear, is almost broken-hearted with the loss and disabling of his splendid ships. It is rumored, too, that we are to go into Winter quarters, leaving the steamers and Bellerophon, which, with five French screws, will make us a match for anything Russian, if they dare show their noses outside Sebastopol.

### The Baltic Fleet.

*From the Hamburg Correspondence of the Independance Belge.*

HAMBURG, Friday, Dec. 1, 1854.

"An English steam corvette had been sent some days ago from Kiel by Admiral NAPIER, into the Baltic, to recall the different war steamers still cruising in that sea. That corvette having met none of those ships, in her passage from Kiel to the Prussian harbors, entered Memel on the 28th ult. Her Captain having landed addressed a dispatch, through the British Consul in that harbor, to Admiral NAPIER, to inform him of that circumstance. The opinion was that the commanders of the ships of the squadron had deemed it prudent not to venture singly into that sea, and that they were assembled in some neutral port, whence they could watch the movements of the Russian vessels. Nevertheless our letters from Kiel announce that yesterday two war steamers, coming from the Baltic, had joined the fleet at that anchorage, and that the entire squadron is expected there in a few days. We received to-day a letter from Odessa, of the 22d ult. The inhabitants of that city were afraid that, if the Allies were obliged to abandon the Crimea, they would disembark, with all their land and sea forces, on the opposite shore. The Anglo-French army might certainly, without any very serious difficulty, find at Odessa a shelter against the rigors of the season, and excellent Winter quarters. The Russian military commissariat still devised means to forward from different points of the coast, in light vessels, some provisions for the army in the Crimea. It was known, however, that the troops in the field suffered from a want of supplies. The most pressing orders had reached Odessa from St. Petersburg, enjoining the authorities to organize a double permanent communication with the Crimea, so as to ensure a regular supply of provisions for the army. The Neva was entirely frozen over at St. Petersburg on the 25th ult. All the works in the forts, situate at its mouth, on the sea-side, and those constructing on the islands in front of that capital, had been suspended on account of the Winter. The Emperor by a recent rescript addressed [illegible]

to the superior officers of the engineering department, had expressed to them his satisfaction for the zeal and intelligence they had displayed in the execution of those works.

### The Embarkation at Marseilles.

*From the London Times Correspondent.*

MARSEILLES, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1854.

Thanks to the powerful aid afforded by the splendid steamships Ripon, Candia, Thames, arrived from England, and the steam transport [illegible] from Constantinople, a reinforcement of nearly 4,000 infantry has been dispatched to the army in the Crimea, under the command of Gen. BIZOT, with every prospect of arriving within a reasonable time, notwithstanding the heavy gales from the northwest which have lately prevailed. The wind was so high on Tuesday night last that a British and a Sardinian seaman were swept into the dock of the Joliette and drowned. The steamer Alps, of Glasgow, is still here, waiting to embark troops, and the Indiana, which has arrived at Toulon, is expected here to-morrow. The French war-steamer Meteore arrived this afternoon from Port Vendres, and will take troops to the Crimea. Gen. KOSTOLAN reviewed, on Sunday last, seven batteries of artillery, previous to their embarkation for the East. It would be utterly impossible to find in any country a finer body of men or better equipped. Their horses, likewise, are in the highest condition. Their embarkation in sailing transports has been progressing all the week, and continues to-day, but I tremble when I reflect to what danger those very small vessels are exposed, with a fierce northwest wind blowing. Some such small vessels likewise sailed last week with infantry for Balaklava, who I fear must have suffered severely from the crowded state of the decks. The seamen of the port of Marseilles admit that they have never seen here such magnificent steamers as the Ripon, Candia and Thames. If anything could have excited the enthusiasm of the Marseillais, it would have been the style in which the Thames sailed out of the harbor at noon yesterday, the sun shining brightly, the band of the 61st Regiment of Infantry playing "God save the Queen," and the officers standing uncovered, but the few persons on the pier looked on in stupid amazement. Not a cheer was raised for the gallant fellows going to fight the battle of their country.

## KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

### The Reply of the London Times to Kossuth's Speech on the War.

*From the London Times, Dec. 1.*

We have no reason to complain of M. KOSSUTH. He appeared on Wednesday night on an occasion which naturally appealed to his sympathies, as the eloquent and inexhaustible advocate of crushed nationalities, extinct Constitutions, and popular rights, as they are understood by aristocratical classes. Every word that he uttered might have been said for him, barring a little of that fire which personal talent will ever put into the most hackneyed topics. He was quite true to his old character, and did not fall short of it. Never was there a more faithful exponent of Hungary, of Poland, and of everything that is grand and impossible. M. KOSSUTH's volleys of words are of much the same aimless, fruitless, desultory character, as we fired at Bomarsund after its capture; but then we expect it from him. After reading four columns of the most explosive eloquence, we look for the damage done, the one point substantiated, the one piece of practical counsel, and we look in vain. After a good deal of prophecy, which in these days is rather cheap, and in which M. KOSSUTH does not at all excel the prophets of Nauvoo and the Great Salt Lake, he gives some advice. He advises the Poles and he advises the English—at least, he promises to do so, and devotes two-thirds of his speech to this timely and neighborly object. We have done our best to get at the pith of the advice, and, if possible, to turn it to account. But the oracle is more unprofitable even than the oracles of old. They at least gave advice, though the advice was ambiguous. M. KOSSUTH does not give advice. To the Poles he offers a superfluous generality, clogged by an impossible truism. He advises them to accept aid from any quarter, which, poor creatures, they have always done, to their cost, and will do to the end of the chapter. But that aid from any quarter must not be fettered and alloyed with a Royal name and sanction. As all Europe, with some utterly insignificant exception, happens to be at this moment in the hands of emperors, kings, and other civil or ecclesiastical chiefs, the powerful and ubiquitous "any quarter" to which M. KOSSUTH refers the objects of his sympathy are the few straggling, impoverished, divided Hungarians, Italians, Frenchmen, Germans, and adventurers of no nation or opinion whatever, to be found by those who look for them in London and a few other cities. But is M. KOSSUTH serious when he advises the Poles to accept aid from any quarter, or is it a jest? M. KOSSUTH never jests. If he jested sometimes, he would be serious sometimes. The misfortune of such orators is that they have hit on a tone which has all the invention, unreality, and exuberance of jest, with the air of sober earnestness; so that the listener fancies himself a good deal wiser, but has learnt nothing at all. But M. KOSSUTH also advises us. We want good advice, and to advise us at this moment is a responsible office. M. KOSSUTH feels the burden on his conscience and his soul, and hesitates before he discharges himself. He pauses and waits for the encouragement of the multitude. Not till he hears shouts of "Go on!" does he proceed to tell England what she ought to do. We "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." We are thankful to imbibe the precious words of counsel in the quiet of our study, instead of the hot, stuffy, simmering, dizzy atmosphere of a public meeting. But vain are our efforts. We have stamped and ground and run the whole speech in search of the golden ore, but all to no purpose. It is all what ought to have been done. We ought to have had a Polish legion. We ought to have landed it at Riga, and proclaimed the emancipation of oppressed nationalities. We ought to have sent 100,000 men into the Danubian provinces. We ought to have helped Poland 23 years ago, and Hungary six years ago. We ought to have sailed to Sebastopol the day after hearing of Sinope. Otherwise, we ought to have kept cruising forever all about the Black Sea. We ought last September to have made straight for Perekop. Otherwise we ought to have kept north of Sebastopol, and attacked the north forts. We ought to have marched two miles up the Alma, and turned the right flank of the Russians. We ought to have—but the catalogue is endless. In fact, whatever we have done, we ought to have done the clean contrary. Considering the natural effect of the proceedings, we ought to have taken on Austria, and, by consequence, on Prussia and the other German Powers; considering, too, the express conditions of the French alliance, it follows that we ought by this time to have been at war with all the armies of Europe, immediately and ostensibly in behalf of the Turks, but indirectly and virtually in behalf of the Hungarians and Poles. That is the pleasant position in which we ought to be at this time, and which M. KOSSUTH thinks so infinitely preferable to our present position before Sebastopol. The advice is given with singular propriety by the spokesman of a nation which ought to have been, and whose whole history, since it first emerged out of the chaos of ages, is a succession of "ought-to-have-beens." This President, as he ought to be, of a nation with a conditional past, an unsettled present and an impossible future, very naturally thinks that England also ought to be in the same position—our sword against every man, and every man's sword against us. After all, we only know what we ought to have done, or ought to have been; we are as much as ever in the dark as to what we ought now to do.

As if suddenly recollecting that this is historical criticism, not practical advice, M. KOSSUTH thinks it necessary to repudiate our maxim, "Let bygones be bygones." It is only by considering and analyzing the bygones, he suggests, that we can become wise for the future. But where and what is M. KOSSUTH's wisdom for the future? We can only suppose that we are forthwith to renounce all our promises and pledges, to levy two legions of 12,000 each, one of Hungarians and the other of Poles, proclaim a general antipathy to crowned heads and sympathy for suffering nationalities, and then sail at once to the ports nearest to Hungary and to Poland, in the face of about 500,000 Austrian soldiers in the one case, and, as M. KOSSUTH takes pains to inform us, 300,000 Russians in the other. If this is what we ought to do, we ought to be waging single-handed, always excepting the "auxiliary elements" just described, a fierce war of principle against at least two millions of well-armed, well-disciplined soldiers, all over Europe, ever as far from our resources, and without the power of even bringing our naval power to the assistance of our only allies, the Hungarians and Poles. But the man who tenders this kind and judicious advice thinks it proper to charge on Her Majesty's Ministers and their alleged Russian predilections, the blood of the noble slain at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; and suggests this pleasant thought to their heartbroken friends. How many parents, how many wives, how many children would require consolation from some better quarter, if we did what M. KOSSUTH tells us we ought to have done, and, by implication, ought still to do! This, too, is the man who tells the world that England has weak points in America and India—in plain English, that the United States can march into British America at any point they please, over two thousand miles of frontier, and that the natives of Hindostan may get rid of their present rulers by inviting the paternal dominion of the Czar. M. KOSSUTH is not extravagant in his estimate of the issues at stake in the question before the meeting on Wednesday. It extends beyond England, Hungary, Poland, Austria, and Russia, to the New World as well as the whole of the Old. The man who burnt down his neighbor's house to roast his own potato had not a more deliberate indifference to the public cost at which he consulted his private convenience. The British people, who have long since absorbed at least one nationality as interesting as the Hungarian—viz., the Scotch, and is now fast absorbing the Irish, is to challenge all the world to mortal combat, and defy the utmost malice of every crowned head, for the sake of two nations whom it cannot pretend to approach in its ships, and would probably never be allowed to approach over land. This is what ought to have been done. If this is the only alternative, then will we begin to take comfort and be a little more satisfied with what has been. In a choice of evils M. KOSSUTH seems to prove that we have chosen, if not the least, at all events the less.

### An American Citizen in Trouble in Denmark—Harro Harring.

*From the London Morning Chronicle.*

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1854.

A characteristic event has taken place here. You know the famous HARRO HARRING. By birth a North-frisian, he has for many years been an American citizen. He is now the legal agent of a North American company which intends to establish a steam and sailing packet communication between Tönning, in the danish duchy of Schleswig, and Aspinwall, Panama, via Southampton (England,) New-York, and St. Thomas. His agency documents, signed by a banking and shipping firm in New-York, were confirmed by the Danish consulate there. His passport as an American citizen was issued by the Diplomatic Department in Washington, and viséd by the Consulate in New-York, and the Danish Embassy in London. His memorandum or manuscript, detailing the commercial plans in question, was delivered by him in London; and forwarded by General OXHOLM, the Danish Minister, on the 8th of October, to Copenhagen, to pave the way for further transactions. *Harro Harring arrived here accordingly on Wednesday, and was immediately transported as a criminal to the police-office, although his papers were in perfect order.* The American Minister here, Mr. BEDINGER, promptly interfered, and the police minister (BRÆSTRUP) allowed him to lodge at the Hotel d'Angleterre. HARRING had then an interview with the Foreign Minister (BLUHME), which lasted half an hour. The result was that he was compelled to leave Copenhagen instantly, and took his departure yesterday, at 2 o'clock, by the steamer Schleswig, to return to London via Kiel and Hamburg. You may think this incredible and inexplicable, but it is true, and quite natural. HARRO HARRING took part in the Polish rising of 1830. This is sufficient. Therefore was he expelled from Norway some years back by the Russian OSCAR, and therefore is he now driven from Danish ground by the Russian BLUHME. Russian reclamations have insisted on this step, and BLUHME has obeyed. So much for law and freedom under the present Ministry! Mr. BEDINGER will probably not let the matter end here.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Effect of Austrian Treaty on London Stock Exchange.

*From the London Times Money Column.*

LONDON, Tuesday, P. M., Dec. 5.

The English funds have again been extremely firm to-day, and the market has closed with a buoyant appearance. The importance attached to the Austrian alliance, as indicated by the first rise on the Paris Bourse, has had an effect on this side, and the belief that it has produced a great sensation at all the Courts of Europe has tended at the same time to lessen the anticipation previously entertained, that its terms, whenever they shall transpire, will be found vague and unsatisfactory. Notwithstanding these considerations, however, it is still far from certain that the dread lest the terrible cost by which the allies have at length gained an impregnable footing in the Crimea should be met by the acceptance of unworthy conditions to the Power that has thus come in when the worst is past [illegible] prevalent. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 92½ to ¾, were first quoted at 92½ to ⅞, whence, owing to an increased demand for money on the Stock Exchange, they temporarily receded to 92⅜. On the publication of the correspondence from Paris, describing the opinions entertained by the organs of the French Government regarding the guarantee furnished by the present combination that the war will now involve no European complications, the market again showed signs of animation, and the last official quotation was 92⅝ to ¾. Subsequently transactions took place at a further improvement of an eighth, while for the 10th of January the final price was 92⅞ to 93, which will be equal to 91⅞ to ⅛ ex-dividend. The operations during the day were moderate in extent, and the attention of the dealers was occupied by their arrangements for the settlement, which takes place the day after to-morrow.

Friday next, the 8th instant, will be the last day on which transfers can be made in Consols before the dividends. [illegible] Thursday, the 7th.

Foreign securities exhibited increased firmness at the commencement of business, but the highest prices were not subsequently supported.

### The Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 4, 1854.

The negotiations between the Austrian Government and a well-known Paris capitalist for the construction of railroads have been brought to a successful termination. The contract was only to be completed in the event of Austria entering into a treaty of alliance with France and England, and this fact is considered as an additional proof of the satisfactory nature of the treaty.

The commercial position of Paris is unchanged. The manufacturers have nearly completed their stocks, and are not apprehensive of being surprised by too great a number of demands coming at the same moment on the approach of the new year. Very few orders are now received from the United States, and the commercial accounts from New-York of the 13th ult. are anything but reassuring. A few Parisian and Lyons houses have forwarded of late large consignments of goods to Germany, particularly to Prussian firms trading with Russia. The cold beginning to be rigorously felt, the communication by sledges will become very active by land between Memel and St. Petersburg. The Government, by prohibiting the export of corn until the 31st of July, 1855, was anxious to check the rise in the price of grain. The decree, however, has not yet produced the desired effect. The rates, it is true, are less buoyant in Paris than in the preceding week, but in the departments they continue firm. The sale of cattle has been very active at all the markets, particularly those of Sceaux and Poissy. Prices have not increased, but they maintain themselves owing to the disinclination of the graziers to abate their pretensions.

The Three per Cents. closed to-day at 73f. 75c. for the end of the month; and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 99f.

### Breadstuffs and Cotton.

*From our Southampton Correspondent, Dec. 6.*

At the CORN market in Mark-lane, on the 4th inst., there were large arrivals of new WHEAT. Both home and foreign prices were 2s. lower. BARLEY and OATS also declined. FLOUR trade flat, but nominally unchanged. FLOUR nominally unaltered.

Liverpool CORN market flat. Old WHEAT maintained late rates, but new was 1s. to 2s. lower. INDIAN CORN hardly so saleable.

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts are less unfavorable. At Manchester the fall in prices had brought purchasers and produced a better tone. In the IRISH LINEN markets there had been further improvement.

At Liverpool, on the 4th inst., there was a fair demand for COTTON. Sales 7,000 bales, but prices were unaltered. Sales on the 5th, 6,000 bales.

### The Export of Lead.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 30th day of November, 1854, the following order was issued by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council:

The Lords of the Council, having taken into consideration the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of certain additional articles capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military and naval stores, in pursuance of Her Majesty's proclamation of the 18th of February, 1854, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the officers of Her Majesty's Customs do hereafter prevent the exportation of lead and of nitrate of soda, and likewise of [illegible] Portland cement, or any article commonly used in the manufacture of marine cement, to any place in Europe north of Dunkirk, and that the officers of Her Majesty's Customs do permit the export of the articles herein mentioned to any other part of the world, upon taking from the persons exporting the same a bond that they shall be landed and entered at the port of destination.

Whereof the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Commissioners of Customs, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

### Liverpool Cotton Market.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.'s circular says: "There has been very little change in COTTON since the departure of the last steamer. The report of the treaty with Austria caused, in the early part of the week, decidedly more confidence among holders, but this has passed away, and the market closes quietly at ⅛d. decline for fair qualities, and at last week's quotations for other descriptions. The week's sales were 40,000 bales, including 3,000 for export, and 1,000 on speculation. We quote fair Orleans 5⅝d., middling 5d., fair Mobile 5½d., middling 5d., fair Uplands 5½d., middling 5d. [illegible] quote middling Orleans 5 1-16d., middling Mobile and Uplands 4⅞d. The stock on hand was 366,000 bales, including 209,000 American."

### Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., report the market quiet, with a fair consumptive demand at last week's prices for FLOUR and INDIAN CORN, and at 1d. decline on WHEAT. White WHEAT is quoted at 11s. 7d.@11s. 7d.; Red 10s. 7d.@11s. 7d. Western Canal FLOUR, 41s. 6d.@42s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 42s.@43s. 6d.; Ohio, 44s.@45s. White and Yellow CORN, 43s. 6d.@44s., mixed 43s. 6d.

### Liverpool Provision Market.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report moderate sales of BEEF, at 90s.@92s.—the latter figure being for DOMINION's new. Not much doing in PORK. BACON in steady retail demand at unchanged rates.

### Liverpool Markets.

MESSRS. DENNISTOUN & Co.'s Circular quotes ASHES in limited demand, at 30s.@32s. 6d. for Pots, and 31s. 6d.@33s. for Pearls. ROSIN—Sales of 7,000 bbls. are reported at 5s. 4d.@5s. 6d. [illegible] SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE is unchanged, and we continue quotations at 41s. 6d.@42s. 6d. TALLOW is without change in value, although some circulars quote a decline of 1s. on the week.

QUERCITRON BARK—Sells more freely, and we quote Philadelphia at 8s. 6d., and Baltimore 7s. 6d. In OILS there is little doing. RICE continues in fair demand, and we hear of sales of South Carolina at 20s.@22s. 6d. DYE WOODS are in better demand.

There has been a slight improvement in the demand for Goods and Yarns at Manchester, but prices have undergone no change.

### London Markets.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report the markets generally inactive, and prices without alteration. BREADSTUFFS steady. Fine FLOUR is scarce, and readily commands 45s.@46s. White WHEAT 80s.@82s., and red 76s.@80s. ⅌ quarter. SUGAR is dull. TEA extremely dull. RICE dull and prices unchanged.

[We have no report from Havre.]

### Glasgow Markets.

MESSRS. JOHN ATHYA & Co. report the market here. BREADSTUFFS and the FLOUR command extreme rates. The quotations are 44s.@45s. ⅌ bbl. BEEF is held firmly, and PORK is wanted. BACON is in active demand. LARD dull at 58s. 6d.@60s., at retail.

### London Money Market.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report MONEY in fair demand without change in rates. CONSOLS closed on Friday at 92½ to 92¾. There is no fixed value for silver dollars. Bar silver is worth 5s. 1¼d. Doubloons 74s. 6d. Eagles 76s. 3d.@76s. 3½d. The Bullion in the Bank has increased for the week about £360,000.

### American Stocks.

MESSRS. BELL report a good and steady demand for American Securities, and Federal Stocks are scarce. The prices of all U. S. Securities are well maintained. State Stocks are [illegible], and transactions in some cases have taken place at reduced rates.

There has been considerable inquiry for Erie 2d Mortgage, and also for Pennsylvania Central, and for Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Stocks.

### Liverpool Freights.

There has been but little change in rates, and the market is quoted "quiet." There are but few steerage passengers offering.

### Ship News.

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 2, Ship [illegible], Liverpool; [illegible]

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### What is to be done To-Day.

At the Ladies' Mission on the Five Points, it is proposed to spend Christmas in a jolly way, by a meeting of the children and their friends in the Chapel, a dinner, and speeches from whomsoever the spirit may move to speak.

The Peace Mission also proposes to celebrate the day by giving a dinner to the Poor.

The new Mission Sunday School, in Seventh-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, is to be opened this morning, by a Christmas Festival.

The Industrial School in Avenue C will set forth a bountiful luncheon for the young ones who do not every day receive such luxuries.

The Seventh Christmas Celebration of the Asbury Sunday School, attached to the Norfolk-street Methodist Church, will take place this evening. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of clothing for the destitute children connected with the school.

Around the warm hearths of home-circles, there will be joy and gladness. To make the children very happy, investments in Christmas trinkets will be a virtuous deed. Our advertisements tell the ways in which this may be done.

### Dedication of Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square.

The new and beautiful edifice recently erected for Rev. Dr. ADAMS on the southeastern side of Madison-square was opened yesterday for public worship for the first time, and solemnly dedicated. A crowded and most respectable congregation was present at the morning service, at which the Rev. Pastor himself officiated.

The building is Gothic in its style, and the characters of the ornamentation modern. The roof is divided into small, square panels, which are exquisitely painted. The roofing is somewhat peculiar in its character, and very elegant. The gilding and painting, though rather profuse, are so judiciously applied that they give an air of lightness to the interior of the edifice, without detracting, in any material degree, from the general and appropriate effect. The building, altogether, is certainly one of the finest of its kind in the City.

The dedication sermon had for its text the words of the Psalmist: "Lord, I have loved the beauty of thy house, and the place where thy honor dwelleth." *The erection of Christian Churches*, said the Reverend Speaker, by the spontaneous action of individuals, marks an epoch in the history of the Christian Church. From the words addressed by the Apostle Paul to his friend Philemon at Colossus, we are led to the inference that at that time the places where the Christian believers were accustomed to assemble, were their own private residences. Such, however, has been the change in the interval that structures exclusively designed for Christian worship are to be found all over the world, and are daily increasing, while temples, as they fade from earth, fade never to be restored. The only vestiges yet remaining of the heathen worship are but so many evidences of an effete religion, a banished superstition, which the purity of Christian morals and the diffusion of Christian influence and belief have entirely supplanted. With good reason, then might his hearers congratulate themselves on the completion of the pleasant, commodious, and elegant edifice in which they were met—an edifice so substantial in its construction, that, should it escape premature destruction by fire, it would not begin to crumble to decay before the names and memories probably of most of those now assembled within its walls would be forgotten. The sensible manifestations of the Deity in the religion of his chosen people, in early times, ceased when Christ the Son had manifested himself in the form of Man. Here a new order of things begins. The symbolic institutions of the Jewish faith were done away with; God was no longer to be worshipped in one temple; no longer was He to appear to man as he had been seen by the Jewish people and their prophets and patriarchs. Once for all did Christ appear, and vanished to be seen sensibly no more by man, until He appears surrounded with glory and majesty, at the end of time. But he is not absent from us entirely. He has promised that wherever two or three are gathered together in His name, He will be present. And by this, and those other expressions in which [illegible] that unseen and all pervading energy which Pantheism speaks of, but a higher, a special, and a more positive presence—the presence of the Holy Spirit. Nor is it to be thought that this power of the Divine presence is confined wholly to houses erected to his worship. The religion of Christ has a broader home. In all the Churches where God's truths have been taught, men have been made to feel the inspiration of His Holy Spirit. And in all places where the same effects are visible is the same influence present. Holding to nothing irrational, visionary, or superstitious—believing in no corporeal presence, and expecting no visible manifestation of such as were made in the ancient temple, yet he (the reverend preacher) held firm to the conviction that God made his presence known not the less surely by the influence which He exerted over men's souls. By acts of benevolence and charity, by a spirit of love and affection for all—by the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding—by prayer, and hope, and Christian patience—by all those spiritual affections and fruits was the presence of the spirit rendered as certain as when it manifested itself sensibly in the ancient Tabernacle.

IRENÆUS of Lyons greatly improved the formula of the old Father, that "where the Church is there is the spirit," by his famous antithesis, "where the spirit is there is the Church." And better would it be to worship in a barn with a contrite heart than to kneel in the most magnificent cathedral on which the sun ever shone, where pride and Pharisaism and theatrical display usurped the place of God's presence.

This altar, the preacher continued, we now dedicate to the proclamation of God's eternal truth, and when he who now fulfills this duty shall have passed from this earth, may he be succeeded by those who will faithfully and earnestly justify the ways of God to man, and hand down the teachings of God in their purity. And may these seats be ever filled by those in whom the faith of Christ will find true and loving disciples, and who, when their last hour has come, will have so earned God's favor while they lived that their departure from this world will be but to assume a more glorious place in that great temple that is not made with hands.

At the close of the sermon the dedication hymn was sung, and the morning service closed with benediction.

*At 3 o'clock the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. WOOD, of the Broome-street Church, and the evening sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE.*

### Bloomingdale-square Meeting.

A meeting of property owners affected by the assessment for the proposed Bloomingdale-square was held on Friday evening corner of Eighth-avenue and Fiftieth-st. GARRETT H. STRYKER, Esq., was called to preside. Brief recapitulation of facts was given by the Chairman, connected with the contemplated square from the proposition as first made, the assessment following, the report of the Commissioners on such assessment, the decision of the Supreme Court thereon in February, 1853, together with the present position the measure assumed to the public and to them personally. He regretted the measure was brought before them again, for he had hoped the Supreme Court would have put a final fiat on the proceedings; but inasmuch as it was up a second time they had but one course to pursue, and that was to resist it, and this to effect an end not beneficial to themselves alone, but in every respect according with the public interest and necessities. In the first place, he alleged the Square was not needed, being in such close proximity—only two blocks intervening—with the projected "Central Park." In the second place, the estimated value of the Square, nearly $400,000, was grossly exorbitant. Lastly, the parties assessed—that is themselves—were not only not benefitted, but suffered serious and incalculable injury thereby. A remonstrance which had been prepared was here read to the meeting, setting forth the grounds of objection to the measure proposed. This remonstrance, with the signatures of property owners opposing the projects, it was intended, the Chairman remarked, to lay before the Common Council early in January. The remonstrance was signed without a dissenting voice, by all present. Copies of the remonstrance, it was stated, would be immediately presented to all interested, and there was no doubt with like general result. In the event, however, that the Common Council should refuse to repeal the ordinance directing the opening of the square, the meeting was informed that eminent counsel had been employed to take the necessary steps for having it brought before the Supreme Court, and there contesting it in proper form.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned till Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bloomingdale-square, as designated on the Commissioner's map, extends from the Eighth to the Ninth-avenue, and Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh-street, embracing 23 acres of land, or 256 building lots. The adjacent property assessed comprises an area embraced within the boundaries, to-wit: Forty-third-street to Sixty-seventh-street, and from the Sixth to the Eleventh-avenue.

### The Schufeldt Land Warrant Forgeries.

GARRETT S. SCHUFELDT, who was tried and convicted in the United States District Court in June, 1853, of having forged certain land warrants, and sentenced thereupon to seven years' imprisonment in the State Prison, was brought up on Saturday before Judge BEEBE on a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order to determine whether or not the Court by which he was sentenced was legally constituted. It is alleged on the part of the defendant that the pretended *District Court* in which he was tried was not legally constituted, inasmuch as Hon. Judge INGERSOLL, District Judge of the United States for the District of Connecticut was not, at the time of the trial and conviction of said SCHUFELDT, authorized or empowered to hold a District Court in the Southern District of New-York. On this and on other allegations of informality, therefore, it was attempted on the part of the prisoner to institute such proceeding in his favor as would result in his discharge.

Judge BEEBE, however, dismissed the writ on the ground of incompetent jurisdiction.

### Seizure of a Supposed Slaver.

In pursuance of certain proceedings of the District Attorney, the United States Marshal seized, at Pier No. 48 East River, on Friday last, the schooner *George H. Townsend*, built at Hampstead, Long Island, and just about to start under somewhat suspicious circumstances on a voyage to the coast of Africa. She was cleared in the name of J. A. MOCHADO, Esq., and her papers showed apparently that she was designed for the Sierra Leone and Gambia trade, but from the nature of her cargo, the style of fixtures, and other facts of a more private character, no doubt, it is said, can be entertained that she was in reality designed for the Slave-trade. She is valued, cargo included, at about $30,000, and will be confiscated to the Government should the ulterior proceeding that may be instituted by the District Attorney result in confirming the grounds which have led to her seizure.

### Ward School No. 35—Resignation of John J. Doane.

MR. JOHN J. DOANE, Principal of Ward School No. 35, having been elected Register of the City, resigned his position in his school on Friday, when interesting public ceremonies took place. E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., President of the Board of Education, spoke of Mr. DOANE's early connection with the school, and referred in complimentary terms to the remarkable degree of success he had attained as a teacher. Mr. RANDALL, City Superintendent, made a few remarks. Mr. WASHINGTON M. SMITH, the newly appointed Principal, read a historical sketch of the school. Mr. DOANE made a parting address to the pupils and friends of the school, and the boys presented him a gold watch, valued at $50.

### The District Attorney Elect.

A. OAKEY HALL, Esq. the District Attorney elect returned to the City on Friday evening, from New Orleans. He will at once make his arrangements for entering upon the duties of that important public office. On the 1st of January the criminal courts of our City will be under the control of a new *Recorder*, JAMES M. SMITH Jr.; a new *City Judge*, SIDNEY H. STUART, and Mr. HALL as prosecuting officer. In accordance with the prevailing custom the duty of holding the January term of the Court of General Sessions will devolve upon Judge STUART.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### The War between the Carson League and the Liquor Sellers.

The most interesting topic in Jersey City at present is the sharp contest going on between the Liquor-sellers and the Carson League, or those who are striving to break up the liquor business. Victory appears to perch alternately upon the banners of the Carson League and of the Liquor-sellers. At present the Liquor-sellers are crowing over what they consider to be a complete triumph. Counsel for the Liquor-sellers have contended that their clients could not legally be prosecuted for a second offence unless it were committed after the conviction for a first offence. The Recorder has held that after establishing the fact of one offence, other offences committed subsequent to that and but previous to the conviction, may be tried as second and third offences, or as counts in an indictment. In the trials which have occurred thus far a warrant has been issued in each case, but all of those warrants against each offender were of one date. The case of H. RATHBONE was before the Recorder's Court on Tuesday. R. D. McCLELLAND, Jr., City Attorney, appeared in behalf of the city, and B. GILCHRIST, Jr., of Jersey City, and Mr. GROVER, of Newark, appeared for the defendant. The case was closely contested, and the Recorder on Tuesday evening consulted Judge OGDEN, now presiding in the Essex County Court at Newark. Although sustained in most of his positions by the Judge, the Recorder decided on Wednesday morning, on account of some informality or illegality, to dismiss the case of RATHBONE. It is also said that all of the other complaints have been quashed, and new proceedings will be had after the holidays, and after the session of the County Courts, which will commence next week, is finished. Acting under the advice of the City Attorney, costs are not added to the penalties. The liquor sellers expect to recover the sums which they have paid as fines and costs to the city, and which amount to about $4,000.

### The Wreck of the Steamer Bruce Mine.

We published, some days since, the fact that the steamer *Bruce Mine*, with a cargo of supplies for the mines, was entirely lost on Lake Huron during the late storms. The following account of the disaster, and of the narrow escape of the passengers and crew, we find in the Toronto *Globe*. It was written by a passenger who was on board the steamer at the time of the wreck:

"We left GODERICH on the 27th; during the night a terrific gale came on, and we sprung a leak; everything that could be got at was thrown overboard to lighten her, but the water continued to gain on us; at daylight it had put out the fires, thus stopping the works of the engines; the rudder had become disabled, and we were completely at the mercy of the waves.

At 2 P. M. we could see land from the masthead, apparently about twenty miles distant, and we were driving towards it at the rate of about a mile an hour. At ten minutes to 3 P. M., (when we all hoped she could be kept afloat at least eight hours longer by means of the pumps,) the carpenter rushed up and reported that she could not possibly float five minutes longer. There were twenty-six souls on board, including three passengers and myself. There were only two small jolly boats to save us. A rush was made to them, when Capt. FRASER produced a brace of pistols, and, cocking them, threatened to shoot down the first man who attempted to get into either of the boats until ordered to do so; this had the desired effect. I was assisted to the mate's boat with fifteen others; the captain took nine with him. The "five minutes" in which to make our preparations to leave the wreck had hardly expired, when the steamer was rapidly sinking in about 70 fathoms of water.

Before we left the wreck, the captain and mate had come to the conclusion that the small boats could not live ten minutes in so heavy a sea—the waves rolling mountains high, and we having at least fifteen miles to go to reach the shore—we of course headed for shore, and I am at a loss to describe the fearful passage in, almost every wave would have filled the boat but three buckets having been luckily thrown into her, the men were enabled to bail her out at intervals between the coming of the waves, which were so large that about half a minute would elapse between them. About 10 o'clock P. M. we got among tremendous breakers, which advised us of our proximity to the shore. To the surprise of all, we got safely through them, and within a minute after we passed close to the point of Cape Hurd—a most fearful iron-bound coast, and, to our unspeakable joy, a bay of calm water. If we had touched there even one hundred yards farther down than we did, we should have been dashed against rocks and all inevitably lost; and that dangerous coast extends about one hundred miles.

Next morning we walked round the island upon which we landed under the point, and descried with joy a smoke on a neighboring island, which we at once concluded to be that of the captain's party, and which was the first news we had of their having reached land. We immediately made a fire, in order to attract their notice, when they came over to us. We were once more all together again, excepting the carpenter, who, poor fellow, having jumped from the wreck for our boat, and missed it, was swallowed up in the vortex. It was then decided that we should run for this place, (Owen's Sound,) and suffice it to say, that after the most dangerous runs from point to point of the coast, (having weathered even a heavier gale than that in which the ill-fated steamer went down,) but feeling that we might perish as well by water as by starvation—the waves washed over us constantly, and we never had a dry thread on us—we reached this last night (Saturday) at 6 P. M., (four days and five hours from the time the steamer left us) not having tasted food in that time. Capt. FRASER reached here with his boat's crew at 3 this morning.

### The New-York State Militia—A New Regiment.

GOV. SEYMOUR, upon the application of Brigadier General YATES, commanding the Second Brigade New-York State Militia, and approved by Major General SANDFORD, has organized a new regiment within the bounds of the First Division, to be attached to the Second brigade. The regiment is numbered the 75th—and presented, on application for organization, seven full company rolls. Commissions have been issued to Captains JOHN LANE, JOHN B. DONNELLY, JAMES HAGGERTY, EDWARD BUTLER, DENNIS C. MINTON, JOHN BEGG, and JAMES T. MAGUIRE.

This is the regiment of which, in its yet unorganized state, Col. DOHENEY has been commander.

APPOINTMENTS.—Major General COOPER has made the following appointments to fill vacancies in the staff of the third division: Col. WILLIAM B. COOPER, Division Engineer; Col. WILLIAM A. JACKSON, Division Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. HENRY ALLEN, Division Quartermaster; Maj. JOHN JACOB WENDELL, Division Paymaster; Major BLEECKER TIBBETTS, Aide-de-Camp.

### Later from Texas.

We have Texas papers to the 14th inst. We learn from the Waco *Era*, that a large amount of ground has been put in wheat this Fall in McLennan County.

Burglaries, says the *Advocate*, are becoming quite common in Victoria.

The *Western Texan* says a large amount of sugar cane has been raised around San Antonio. The grasshoppers have become scarce since the northers commenced.

Two passengers were robbed on the 12th, while on board a steamer from Houston, by some thief, who entered their state room and took the money of one from under his pillow, and from the pockets of the other. Their names are Messrs. WESTERN and HOLMES, from Mississippi, we believe, and the amount they lost was $425.

A meeting was to be held in Galveston, on the evening of the 14th, to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to the Southern and Western Commercial Convention, to be held in New-Orleans on the second Monday in January next.

Mr. MAHROGEN, one of the oldest citizens of Galveston, died recently.

THE HARD TIMES.—The Haverhill (Mass.) *Gazette*, in reference to the money stringency, observes that the business men of that place have generally stood the pressure very well. "The shoe business is very much depressed, and our manufacturers manifest no disposition to do much. For the few last years the business has been very good, and those engaged in it have probably laid up something to fall back upon, and been thus enabled to meet engagements promptly. The journeymen shoemakers, likewise, had a chance to save something for a season of depression, and a portion of them have done so, but we fear there will be a great deal of suffering this Winter among a portion of those who always live fully up to their income."

# New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 25, 1854.


☞ —— Bas Bourgeois Type For Sale—Copper-faced, and in good order. Apply at this office.

### The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

☞ No Evening Edition will be issued from the TIMES Office this afternoon. The DAILY TIMES will appear to-morrow morning as usual.

### The Foreign News.

We have ten days' later intelligence from Europe, and still there is no important incident to record except the diplomatic fact that *Austria has at last signed something* in alliance with the Western Powers. It is a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, say the friends of Austria. It is a mere sham, reply her enemies. As to its real worth and bearing, we have not yet the means of forming a judgment. Our opinion is that the offensive articles of the treaty will be found very inoffensive on closer examination. Setting aside all our antipathies to the rule of despotism represented by Austria, we may still give it as an unbiased judgment, that this fresh move of the Vienna Cabinet is nothing more than a seeming and partial adherence to the Western policy, its sole object being to lull into further delay those powers which have begun to talk of Poland and Polish resurrection, in a way exceedingly alarming to HAPSBURG nerves. Our London correspondent, in letters already published, has shown the necessity for the Allies to have, at any price, another ally, the choice being *between Austria and Revolution.* This necessity inspired a new policy of remonstrance, shaped very much like menaces, addressed to the Vienna Court, who had to decide which ally the Western Powers shal turn to for active assistance. This is the origin of the new treaty. Austria has signed fresh promises, but the spirit of such thoroughly Austrian journals as the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Times*, shows by the not at all over-sanguine expectations expressed in leaders written on the receipt of that piece of news, that the treaty is not to be considered by any means as a declaration of war against Russia.

We may, moreover, remember that this treaty has been signed *after* Prussia consented to sign one with Austria. We must also not forget that this treaty has been signed *after* Russia had *officially* announced her readiness to treat on the basis of the *four points*, which formed Austria's ultimatum, but which will no longer satisfy the Western Powers, and consequently may be accorded to the Vienna Cabinet as a means of strengthening its diplomatic authority. At last, not least, we must remember, that *as long as the Russian Ambassador has not left Vienna*, treaties and assurances—which if seriously meant, no power would accept in the manner the Czar does—must be necessarily supposed to have been entered into by Austria with the knowledge, precience and consent of the Emperor NICHOLAS. If after so many apparent *sottises* done to him, *if* especially after the signature of this last treaty of defensive and offensive alliance—as they call it—Prince GORTSCHAKOFF should still *not* ask for his passports, we may fairly be allowed to doubt the good faith of the double-headed eagle, to *fight* with the Western Powers.

The meeting to commemorate the Polish Revolution assembled an immense audience, half the number of those who wished to hear KOSSUTH (whose speech we were enabled to give in advance) being unable to penetrate in St. Martin's Hall, one of the most capacious in London. The speech is severely criticised by all the daily papers, with the exception of the *Advertiser* and the *Sun*. But the circumstance that the *Times* brought out two editorials on successive days upon it, and the second quite different in style and temper from the first, is sufficient proof of the impression it must have created. Our readers will find, in another column, MAZZINI's letter, which, though read at the meeting, has not yet been published anywhere.

Parliament was to meet on the 12th. Mr. GLADSTONE seems not to have as yet made up his mind as to the manner in which he should provide for the expenses of the war. Ministerial organs even assert, that *no new credit* will be asked for, but this assurance must be taken *cum grano salis.* PALMERSTON has returned from his visit, and people are coming more and more to the conviction that his mission was chiefly directed to the ultimate settlement of "our relations" with Austria. His Napoleonic Majesty has also condescended to summon his Parliament for the 26th inst., the national loan "being more than exhausted." The King of Denmark, on the other hand, seems to have become at last frightened by the growing discontent of his subjects. The new elections gave 86 *anti-ministerial* Deputies out of *one* hundred. The Cabinet resigned, and a new struggle has to be gone through by the people that bravely stands to its rights and liberties. The Spanish resignation comedy has been concluded. ESPARTERO is President of the Cortes as well as of the Cabinet, and Queen CHRISTINA's throne is "firmly seated" on the votes of 188 constituent gentlemen against 28 dissentient members. The Duke of VICTORY *simulated* Democratic tendencies, in order to secure Democratic votes; and once carried to his double post of power, he embraced his Sovereign lady and his moderate friends. The King of Prussia, too, has opened his Parliament with a speech of beautiful vagaries and generalities.

Summing up the whole of the news, European nations sit in legislative halls. Some of them might surely remember the words of the wise: *Dum Roma deliberat saguntum perit.* The most of them cannot help deliberating; they are ordered to do so. We must not omit to mention that *peace* is hoped for again at no distant time, in conservative and financial circles, both in London and Paris.

Beyond very terrible disasters, by a fearful gale in the Black Sea, there is nothing important from the seat of war. The details of previous engagements which we give this morning will be read with interest.

### How to Help the Poor.

Help the poor. Being human, having ears to hear the sharp and piercing wind that constantly reminds us of those who must suffer for lack of the genial warmth that makes our dwellings pleasant, having eyes to see the misery that peers in between the slats of our basement windows as we sit at breakfast, and thrusts its skinny hand under our faces as we walk the street, we all are anxious to help the poor. If a man has money it is easy enough, but then it is difficult always to say how the money can best be expended. Some have workmen upon their hands on casting up accounts, find that there is little profit in carrying on as much business as heretofore. With some it is not a matter of taste whether to continue or not. They must curtail their business or fail. If such can arrange to lessen the hours of labor for their employés without discharging any, by so doing they equalize upon all the distress and prevent some suffering. Some may find that they can only continue their laborers at a sacrifice; yet being able, would willingly give some things in charity. Such need hardly be reminded that no charity can be so effectually bestowed as by sacrificing in this very way, by retaining their workmen, though they are not profitable.

The Churches can do a great deal towards helping the poor. Having channels already opened for their charities to flow in, they need nothing but the means and a creditable amount of zealous industry to do almost infinite good in the most quiet manner. A very good example is the one set by the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church. At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, an impromptu collection of twenty-five hundred dollars was made on the spot. This they do not purpose to disburse through any new means of benevolence;—they simply avail themselves of measures already adopted. In connection with the Church there are now flourishing three Mission Sabbath Schools and a Girls' Industrial School. Teachers and visitors of this School are expected to seek out the circumstances of each of their forlorn scholars. We all know the materials of which these Mission and Industrial Schools are constituted. They are daughters of *deep depravity*;—sons of mothers who lack maternal affection;—children of paupers who escape the almshouse only by such thin partitions as their wits can cast up;—the children of rag-pickers;—denizens of apartments that cannot be called homes;—the offspring of thieves and vagrants, and a precious few from the cramped apartments of the honest poor, who withstand temptations that few of the wealthy would dream of facing. Now, into all such households as these come from, this bitter Winter enters like an unmitigated curse. It brings freezing and starving, and all the tortures of a refreshed misery. Visitors and teachers of these schools are expected to trace each one of their pitiable subjects to his home, if he has one; or if he has no home, to his "bunk,"—to the corner or alley that he haunts. If he or any of his family is in want, it is the teacher's office to relieve him,—if hungry, to feed him; if shivering, to clothe him. And thus it is evident that the twenty-five hundred dollars, or the thousands that the sum may be swelled to, will "find" where the misery is, and do very much to relieve it. Other churches in the City, we hear, are moving in the same direction; and we take courage at hearing it; for the church can dispense charity in the most effectual and discriminating way. It supplies training for the ignorant, and moral and religious instruction for its debased subjects, when they have been placed in circumstances favorable to appreciate instruction. The fault has been in attempting the moral means before the stomach was filled, or the back warmed.

If a man has money, and does not know how he can make the most of it, let him step into the offices of any of those excellent institutions whose special object it is to watch over the suffering of the City. The Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, districts the City and sends a visitor to hunt out want. Through its simple machinery a dollar reaches to-morrow the very family that is famishing to-day for lack of it. "Carry bread," eloquently says one, "to-night into that house, or you must carry out a corpse to-morrow." The Children's Aid Society takes the child who has no home, or one in which you could not picture him as placed without pity, and gives him work—or better yet, a home in the country, where new associations grow up at once around him, and fresh hopes are born into softened hearts. Other Societies there are not less meritorious, each with its specific object in view, in whose hands, if you place a dollar, you do what, individually, you could not make five dollars do,—you enable them to do a good which cannot be estimated in dollars, nor counted in golden eagles.

The small wits have in nothing so often written themselves down donkeys, as in their ridicule of Ladies' Sewing Societies. These much-abused gatherings are doing unbounded service at this season. In one congregation that we hear of, a trusty solicitor is going from house to house throughout the whole congregation, gathering up cast-off garments. These are carried into the house of a good lady, who brings her motherly judgment to bear upon each, and then the "Sewing Society" is convened—sometimes twice or thrice in the week—when the garments aforesaid are cut down, or patched, or sewn up into comely and serviceable garments, which, without loss of time, are conveyed to those who are in need of them.

Men are poor this Winter who were never poor before. Men who were independent in the Summer and thought themselves above-board, suddenly find themselves no better off than beggars. They have to pay rents which they took when rents were dear. Living along on a scale which none can deem extravagant, they find themselves suddenly living outside their means. To beg they cannot. Families are upon their hands forbidding them to despair, but work they cannot yet, and to live honestly without work—when a man has nothing laid up—how is it to be done? We heard a story last night—it was a simple one—one of a thousand—which made the blood run cold through our veins though the air of the room was genial and the heat that of Summer. A policeman saw a small and delicate boy creeping around the corner by a grocery, evidently bent on stealing some exposed fruit. Before the lad had made "a criminal" of himself, otherwise than in thought, the officer took him by the arm. To all questions the lad only replied, however, with sobs and repeated entreaties to the officer "to come and see his mother." He went and found her "a Christian woman," who but lately "had been in better circumstances." She was faint,—sick,—almost dead, for lack of food. Mother nor son had tasted it for days—and there was none to provide it for them. Relief was proffered immediately, but after lingering a day or two the woman died—starved to death. These are hard times. They are *tough* for the rich, but they *grind* the *poor*. Who that has anything to spare will grudge a portion to the host that have nothing?

### Catching a Tartar.

It is related in the veracious writings of the late JOSEPH MILLER, of facetious memory, that in one of the Continental battles in which the British were engaged, an Irish soldier called out, "Pat, I have caught a Tartar!" The reply, "Bring him along with you," was met with a lachrymose response, "So I would, but the fellow has a hold of me by the collar, and won't let me move!" We suspect that in the Crimea Lord RAGLAN and General CANROBERT are able to realize, in some manner, the Irishman's sensations when he found that instead of his catching a Tartar, the Tartar had caught him.

For several weeks, the successive dispatches from Europe have commenced with the sentence—"Sebastopol not yet taken." It would vary them a little, if the words were: "The Allies not yet defeated." For, though the French and English have fought with great gallantry, and may even have gained some advantages, (though *that* is not quite so clear,) the rate of progress which they are making is not likely to carry them very far. If they have obtained successes, two things are certain—they have paid dearly for them, and they have not driven the enemy from his own selected ground. MENSCHIKOFF, with an army occupying the country north of Sebastopol, and thus enjoying uninterrupted communication to Perekop, is precisely where, after the Battle of the Alma, the Allied forces should have encamped—if they could. Had they done so, the communication between the besieged city and the north of the Crimea would have been prevented, and MENSCHIKOFF would have been deprived of the reinforcements which he has been receiving during the last two months. The contests which have taken place, have been claimed as victories by both parties. But they have most weakened the Allies, who may exclaim, with him of Epirus, "Another such victory and we are undone."

The Allies, in fact, fell into the heavy error of underrating the courage, the perseverance, the military skill, and the resources of their opponent. They have since discovered their mistake, and paid dearly for it. To remedy it, great efforts have since been made, and additional troops, as well as the muniments of warfare, have been sent out with eager speed. But, while this was being done, the Russians have also availed themselves of the opportunity, and have been so largely reinforced that, in the field, they will probably outnumber the Allies in the proportion of two to one. England has been particularly unfortunate in the losses she has so far sustained in the Crimea. The flower of her picked troops has been cut down, by warfare or disease, and her aristocracy and wealthier gentry have to mourn the loss of relatives who have thus fallen. She has sent out reinforcements, as far as she could, but if War will continue to require its human hecatombs, a very short time will see the exhaustion of England's means of military supply. Every other European power can *compel* its subjects to serve in the army, if necessary,—England alone cannot do this. Her Queen, her Government, her Parliament can do no more than order a compulsory levy for a militia to serve at home. Conscription, which feeds the armies of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia, is unknown in England—*as yet.* There is no equivalent as regards increasing the British army, for Impressment, by which the British navy has formerly been manned. If a British subject does not of his own free will *elect* to become a soldier in the regular army, liable to be sent on foreign service, no law on the statute-book, no Order in Council, no Royal Proclamation can *make* him do it. Hence, Great Britain is fighting at a great disadvantage. Say that she raises her contingent in the Crimea to 80,000 men, and that these are thinned, as their predecessors have been, by war, by sickness, and by an inclement season, how can she keep up that force?

The great errors which the Allies have committed in this campaign may be briefly enumerated. They undervalued the Russian power. They loitered at Varna, losing precious time and numerous men swept away by the cholera. They did not follow up OMER PASHA's success, after he had driven the Russians from before Silistria. They went to the Crimea, instead of carrying the war at once into *Russia Proper.* At the eleventh hour, the Allies are about making an attack on the Russians in Bessarabia, the province next to Turkey, and separated from it only by the river Pruth. Not until 1812 did Russia acquire this province from Turkey. If it is to be regained, the expedition, (only 20,000 soldiers are mentioned by NAPOLEON,) is too small, even if aided by the Turkish force under OMER PASHA. It is not likely that such a mere demonstration as this will seriously annoy Russia or materially diminish its power of sending large reinforcements into the Crimea. To us it appears a move at once feeble and tardy—a bark rather than a bite. There is no doubt that, even as KOSSUTH says, the proper plan at first would have been to have assailed Russia through Poland, her most vulnerable point. But against this would have arisen the remonstrances—perhaps the enmity of Prussia, or Austria, or both. To enter Poland, one or the other of these countries must be traversed, and the attempt to do so would probably have been viewed as an adequate *casus belli.* Better, by far, that it had been even so viewed, and that view hostilely acted upon, even though the resisting power of Russia were increased thereby, than that tens of thousands of the bold soldiery of France and England should lie, as they now do, with their bones whitening in the valleys and on the plains of the Crimea.

Sooner or later, if this war continue, (and it now is resolved into a contest for national character,) Prussia and Austria *must* be dragged into its very heat. Say that Sebastopol does fall and is destroyed, yet must the strife be shifted to another locality; and with Nations as with Men, the nearer to the heart the blow, the more complete and instant the destruction. Invading the Crimea was like attacking one of the extremities, where the utmost possible injury would not be great. To fall upon Bessarabia is a little nearer a vital part; but we do not expect much from it. Russia is a tougher customer than the Allies expected and will not be affrighted at a comparative trifle, after holding its own in the Crimea.

### The Belgian Convicts or Paupers.

On Saturday morning an investigation was commenced before Judge BOGART, at the Halls of Justice, respecting the recent arrest of several able-bodied men who are supposed to have been convicts under the Belgian Government, and liberated for the express purpose of sending them to the United States. CHRISTIAN HILDEBRAND, first mate of the packet ship *Rochambeau*, (the vessel which brought out these persons,) was sworn, but testified to nothing of material importance to the issue. In regard to their being convicts he only knew by "hearsay." He believed in his own mind they were paupers, as he had heard the Government was going to send out a lot of them on the last trip. He further states that these twelve men were brought on board by the police only two hours before they sailed from Antwerp. The further hearing of the case was postponed until Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Meanwhile the men are detained in the Tombs.

### A Dishonest Clerk.

For several months past a well known firm in this City, engaged in the passenger agency, business have missed a large number of valuable letters, sent to them through the mail. The members of the firm would not countenance the suspicion that they could be abstracted by any one in their employ, but, in order to test the matter thoroughly, a list of the letters delivered to their regular post-office clerk from their box, was kept at the Post-Office, when it was found that the number delivered by the young man in the counting-room, fell short. The Special Agent of the Post-Office Department took the matter in hand, and on Saturday morning last, kept his eyes on the young man from the time of the delivery of the letters from the box until he reached the office of the firm, and saw him on his way break open one of the letters and take bank bills out of it. The bills and letter were found on him.

We learn that the clerk has made a confession of having abstracted money from a large number of letters. Many of the letters thus robbed of their contents contained money to buy small drafts to remit to their relatives in Europe.

### Two Murders—The Legal Examinations.

On Saturday morning, DENNIS CARRICK, who stands charged with killing HUGH HAGEN on the Chambers-street wharf, was arraigned before Coroner GAMBLE, and examined according to law. He said, "I am 30 years old, born in Ireland; reside at No. 42 James-street, Brooklyn, by occupation a coachman," and in relation to the charge, I would state, "what act I did, was in self-defence." At the conclusion of the prisoner's statement, he was fully committed to the Tombs for trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer.

PETER M. LAWSON, who is accused of taking the life of JOHN O'NEIL in the First Ward, was next called up and examined as follows: I am 29 years old, I was born in Sweeden, I reside at No. 6 Rector-street, and am by occupation a sailor. In relation to the charge preferred against me, I would state, "I am not guilty of the crime." The prisoner was then remanded to his cell to await his trial in February next.

### Large Fire in Avenue B.

Yesterday morning the extensive edge tool factory, owned by Messrs. LEWIS and WATTS, caught fire, and was entirely destroyed. The loss is roughly estimated at $2,000—$1,600 of which is covered by insurance.

### Fire in Seventieth-street.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire took place in an unoccupied frame building situated in Seventieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. From this building the flames soon spread to the frame dwelling occupied by MORRIS R. MOON. They were both consumed.

### A Man Shot with His Own Pistol.

On Saturday morning Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at No. 203 East Thirty-third-street, on the body of ROBERT ALLEN, a butcher, corner Third-avenue and Nineteenth-street, who met with a horrible death by the premature discharge of his own revolver while it was lying under his pillow. During the night, the movement of his head caused the pillow-case edge to catch the hammer, and, with a sudden jerk, it went off. The contents penetrated the head near his ear, and mangled it in the most shocking manner, causing instant death. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a native of New-York City, aged 30 years.

### City Mortality.

The City Inspector's Report of interments for the week ending on Saturday last, shows an aggregate number of 378. A decrease of six from the number reported for the previous week.

☞ The children of the ragged school on Sixth-avenue are to partake of a dinner given them by a number of ladies of this City.

### Later from St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the brig *Eva* from St. Domingo, we have dates to the 4th inst. On the 30th ult., the brig *Hollander*, Capt. BROWN of Gloucester, from St. Domingo, bound to Liverpool, struck on a reef near Macoris River, on the coast near St. Domingo City. The vessel was in charge of Capt. DAMAS. The following vessels of war were at St. Domingo: The French steamer *L'Ardent*, do. corvette *Penelope*, do. brig *L'Ours de Meleagre*, British steamer *Argus*, and one more French and British steamer expected.

### The Lake Superior Mail.

The Postmaster General has decided to put a weekly mail on the Lake Superior route by way of Green Bay from the mouth of the Menominee River, the Escanaba to Marquette, on Iron Bay, on Lake Superior, and from thence by the L'Anse, Portage, Eatry, Kewaneena, &c. &c., to Ontonagon.

### Poisoned with Nitrate of Silver.

On Saturday morning, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at No. 31 Dominick-street, on the body of an infant named WILLIAM WILD, who lost its life under the following circumstances. The father of the child was cleaning some brass lamps with a solution of nitrate of silver and cyanide of potassium, which was in a cup, and which the child managed to get near and drink the entire contents. The little creature, after suffering intensely, died. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

### Shooting in Self Defence.

Yesterday morning WM. BRANNEN was taken before Justice OSBORNE, charged with feloniously shooting JOHN LUCY. The defendant belongs on board of a canal-boat lying in the East River, and but a few evenings ago he detected a gang of men stealing coal from the wharf and drove them off. LUCY, one of the number, bent on revenge, attacked BRANNEN and attempted to use a knife, which BRANNEN prevented by using his pistol. A further hearing will take place during the present week.

### The Mail Robbery at Elmira.

It is but two or three days since the fact that a large number of mail bags had disappeared, at intervals during several months past, and also that one person engaged in purloining them had been arrested, were published. The additional discoveries which have been made show that at Elmira, alone, the number of mail robberies have been enormous. Elmira is a large town on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and there sixteen mail bags, nearly emptied of their contents were found in a vault. Of the manner in which they were placed there, we have the following account:

The local mail agent who had the contract for taking mails to and from the cars was an old gentleman by the name of GATES. He used to employ his son, a frolicking, drinking sort of a chap, to drive the cart and handle the bags. It appears that he had an accomplice by the name of STONE, a young fellow employed in a stable where GATES kept his horse. In the rear of this stable was a high fence, over which was a privy belonging to one of the public schools of the place. It was in this privy, after the night train had passed, that these fellows used to take their stolen mails, rifle them, and throw the bags in the vault.

STONE, it appears, thought he had made money enough in this way, went to New-York City, engaged a partner, and was going into business with a very fine cash capital. He made GATES, his drinking accomplice, promise when he left, to rob no more mails, but GATES getting short, undertook a "bag" on his own hook one night, and either being drunk or interrupted, left letters scattered about the privy which, being found by the scholars next day, were reported to the Postmaster. The privy was searched, and from its vaults were fished up sixteen mail bags and any quantity of letters. In one bag was found a $30,000 draft; in another $4,000 in money overlooked. GATES got but $4,000 in the bag he robbed, and left some $1,000 in it. GATES confessed all. STONE denies everything, but was overheard to say that he did not care what they did with him, if they would let him first have one hour with GATES.

### The Ether Case at Albany.

The Albany papers, fearing that the statements published in this City recently, relative to the case of Miss WEAVER, might leave an erroneous impression, that the death was caused by the use of ether, have procured and published the following report of the case, which, they say is from an authentic source:

A large fungoid glandular tumor was removed from the neck of a daughter of Mr. DANIEL WEAVER, of Gallupville, Schoharie County, aged 17. The tumor was of eleven months growth. It extended from behind the middle of the ear to the anterior end of the clavicle, under the mastoid muscle; and yet so circumscribed in its boundaries, so projecting and apparently loose, that on an examination by a council of competent surgeons, it was deemed prudent to attempt its removal, as an operation was the only thing which promised relief. There were two points in the tumor where the skin was more or less affected, and which were included in two semi-elliptical incisions. The flaps of the skin were reflected each way, and a considerable part of the tumor exposed, when it was found to dip deep and involve the carotid artery and its branches, and at its lower part for an inch and a half or two inches, the internal jugular vein passed through it. The primitive carotid was taken up before it was divided, and secured above and below the point of division. The vein was divided, and pressure made upon it. Several vessels were taken up about the upper part of the wound. The patient was put under the influence of ether and chloroform. The loss of blood, the severe shock, and perhaps a moderate admission of air in the venous circulation, depressed the powers of life rapidly; and just about two hours from the commencement of the operation the patient died upon the operating table. The faculty of the college, a number of physicians, and the medical class were present at the Hospital. The operation was performed by Prof. MARCH, assisted by Dr. ARMSBY and others.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-morrow evening the first act of "I Puritani" and the second and third acts of "Lucia" will be performed. This magnificent selection embraces all the great artistes of the establishment—GRISI, MARIO, SUSINI, BADIALI, BERTUCCA, &c.—and as it is the last occasion but one of witnessing such an array of talent, (the season terminating on Friday next,) we hope and may reasonably expect there will be a good attendance. No one who has the opportunity of going should neglect it. What with the singing, the splendid scenery and magnificent *coup d'oeil*, the Academy is incomparably the most fully gratifying establishment in America.

To-night the members of the New-York Harmonic Society give their annual performance of the "Messiah." Some fine leading vocalists have been engaged for the occasion, including among others Signora VIETTI VERTIPRACH and Signor BADIALI. The chorus and orchestra number three hundred persons. Tickets fifty cents only. A splendid opportunity for seeing the new building and enjoying a thoroughly rational evening's entertainment. By the way, if any one would like to take home this grand Oratorio, we recommend them to buy NOVELLO's admirable and neat edition.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A new comedy in three acts, called "A nice Young Man," translated (from what?) by J. E. DURIVAGE, Esq., the author of the "Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," will be played here to-night for the first time. The cast includes Mr. BURTON, Miss RAYMOND, and Miss KATE SAXON. After the comedy, BOURCICAULT's "Apollo in New-York," and the laughable farce of the "Mustache Mania." A capital Holiday bill.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Laugh when you Can," "A Gentleman from Ireland," and "The Artful Dodger." All for 50 cents; or 25, if you're poor.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The English Opera Company, with Miss LOUISA PYNE and HARRISON, perform here to-night for the first time in BALFE's excellent Opera of the "Enchantress." This opera has been placed on the stage in a very superior manner, with new scenery, costumes, &c. The music is brilliant and captivating. There will, of course, be a good attendance. The farce of "To Oblige Benson" terminates the entertainments.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The manager, determined to make hay while the (holiday) sun shines, gives two entertainments to-day; the first at 2 o'clock, (good opportunity for country folks,) consisting of the "Lady of the Lake," "A Ghost in Spite of Himself," and the "Idiot of the Heath;" the second at 7 o'clock in the evening, consisting of the "Corsican Brothers," "The Bell Ringer of Boston," and the "Spectre Bridegroom."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—English Opera, with Mdlle NAU, Mr. ST. ALBYN, &c. To-night, the "Bohemian Girl."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic performances every hour, and a determination (see bill) "to make every one happy." The first performance is at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY.—It is an ill wind that blows no good. Last week one of Mr. WOOD's establishments was destroyed by fire, consequently there is a double Company here, and the public have double enjoyment for its money.

Mr. WOOD is entitled not only to the sympathy but the best patronage of the public. His entertainments are the best in the City, and the best conducted. By the disastrous fire the hard earnings of several years of patient industry and enterprise have been swept away. [illegible] the hill once more. Remember the name, and GEORGE CHRISTY is the Comic Genius of the Temple. Afternoon performance at 3 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 BROADWAY.—The best of the burlesque operas, "[illegible]" will be played this afternoon and evening, with any quantity of other [illegible].

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE, No. 663 BROADWAY.—"Don Giovanni, or the Spectre on Horseback," having met with the greatest success, will be repeated twice to-day, with a selection of approved Ethiopian and sentimental songs, &c.

ROBBERY BY A SPANIARD.—On Saturday morning a Cuban sailor, named Frank Rosgana, was arrested, charged with robbing another seaman, at No. 290 South-street, of his gold lepine watch and a wallet containing $15 in coin. The prisoner was brought before Judge Bogart at the Tombs, where he acknowledged the crime and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He was then fully committed for trial at the Sessions.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS PAST AND PRESENT; OR, 1776 AND 18[illegible].—To-day is offered to the notice of our patrons, after a lapse of 78 years, a BLACK BEAVER FUR HAT, as made at the period first named.

Its soft and pliant qualities will recommend it to those who seek comfort, rather than show, in articles of apparel, and meet the wishes of the wearers of to-day, as it did those of the most distinguished men of the Revolution.

LEARY & CO., Astor House,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PURE WINES AND SPIRITS
at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit.
ARTHUR KENDALL,
Wine Merchant, No. 7 William-st., New-York.

NEW AND VERY WONDERFUL!!—HYGEANA BROUGHT HOME TO THE DOOR OF THE MILLION.
*From the New-York Dutchman of Jan. 14.*
A wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this City, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to health, as an evidence of which he has [illegible] certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: "It is evident that inhaling, constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole aerial cavities of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion."

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named:

One package of the Hygeana has cured me of the Asthma of six years' standing. JAS. F. KEESBERRY, P. M. of [illegible].

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years' standing by Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. [illegible], New-York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years' standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana. J. H. GAUBERT, P. M. Richmond, [illegible].

Rev. [illegible] Custer, of New-York, writes as follows: "Gentlemen: I have recently had occasion to use your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in a case of Chronic Sore Throat, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me that, [illegible] I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all."

Sold by C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Druggists throughout the City and country. $3 a package.

R. R. R.—No. II.
PROTECTION TO TRAVELERS.—NO ONE SHOULD start on a journey without a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and a box of REGULATORS. Change of food and water is apt to cause irregularity of the bowels and unpleasant consequences. One of RADWAY'S Regulators will correct all irregularities of this sort, and protect the system against troublesome visitations. [illegible] RADWAY'S Ready Relief [illegible] Regulators will promptly cure you, and protect you [illegible] Ready Relief and Regulators. [illegible]
RADWAY & CO., Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, [illegible] Pianos and Melodeons manufactured by the most celebrated [illegible] in the Union. [illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. [illegible] Pianos, Melodeons, Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds at a greater discount than has been ever made before.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the recent destruction by fire of the great Fancy Store of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, the entire stock (above $20,000 worth) of rich and valuable Gifts, unique toys, recently collected in Europe by Mr. ROGERS, must be sold under an arrangement with the Insurance Companies. These goods, a portion of which are slightly damaged by smoke and water, will be sold at a great sacrifice, without regard to cost. [illegible] children, will find this a rare opportunity. H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS—PIANO-FORTES.—The subscribers would call the attention of those desiring to make a truly splendid as well as useful Holiday Present, to their elegant Crystal Palace Prize Piano-Fortes, of superb [illegible] carved Rosewood, which they now offer for sale, together with a splendid assortment of those instruments of every style of case, from 6½ to 7 octaves, of a quality which cannot be surpassed, which will be fully warranted and sold at prices that cannot fail to suit. Also, Melodeons of very superior quality. GROVENSTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOLIDAYS AND HOLIDAY GIFTS.—USEFUL AND ornamental articles, suitable for presents for ladies, gentlemen, and children, can be procured at KNOX'S, No. 128 Fulton-st. and 533 Broadway. For the gentlemen, there are his New-Year's Hats, fashionable, elegant, artistically made, and of the choicest materials. For ladies he offers his assortment of furs to make selections from; and for children, his display of Fancy hats, caps, &c., cannot fail to prove attractive to all who wish to make them an attractive, and, at the same time, useful gift. Make KNOX a visit.

NEW MUSIC.—"TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!"—Ballad as sung by Mr. [illegible], in the character of Monsieur Jacques in his popular drama of that name, as performed at Burton's with the greatest success. Title-page embellished with vignette of Mr. [illegible] in character. Price 25 cents.

A NOBLE'S DAUGHTER. Ballad, as sung in the above piece. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

FIVE HUNDRED SPLENDID DRESSES
For Holiday Presents.
At 75 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, each.
Only half the original price.
To close out the Winter Stock.
Also—200 Shawls in Wool and Brocha, from $3 to $8.
G. E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 239 Greenwich-st.,
Between Robinson and Murray.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—WE WILL offer this morning our entire stock of Merinoes, Cloths, Delaines, Plaid Cashmeres, Paramattas, Shawls, rich Plaid and Brocade Silks and Silk Velvets, at greatly reduced prices, in order to close them out before the 1st January.
E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, LADIES!—IF YOU WISH TO make presents, you will find at MILLER'S beautiful embroidered toilet slippers for gentlemen; also, ladies', misses' and children's gaiter boots and fancy shoes, of all kinds, with boys' and youths' patent leather boots, Congress gaiters, &c., forming useful and appropriate gifts for the holidays.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS—THOSE WHO WANT TO MAKE presents and get the worth of their money, must not fail to go to LEADBEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., as he is selling rich Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Gloves, Ribbons, Broadcloths, &c., cheaper than any other establishment in the City. His terms are cash, and only one price asked.

SINGLE HATS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—MOLESKIN, very fine and beautiful finish, equal to any four dollar hat in the City. Those that desire may save a dollar or more by making a call (when in want of a hat) at the New Hat Company, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Soft hats, and all other fancy styles, equally low.

ROBE DE CHAMBRE—AN EXTENSIVE AND splendid assortment, well calculated for Holiday Presents. Also, boys', children's and men's Clothing and Furnishing goods, at prices to suit the times. Every article marked at the lowest price, and no deviation made in any instance.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

HOLIDAY NOTICE!—THE OAK HALL CLOTHING Warehouse are closing out their extensive and fashionable assortment of Winter Clothing at the cost of manufacturing, as they are preparing to take stock. DE GROOT & SON, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and 47 and 49 Gold-st.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms, 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining, $1 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

LYONS' KATHAIRON.—THE INCONTESTED—THE incontestable superiority of this article for restoring and beautifying the human hair, has won for it a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the Materia Medica. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. LYON, No. 161 Broadway, up stairs.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and F. C. Goffin's Impenetrable Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

DEATH OF DR. STEIN.—Practical science has just been deprived of one of its most eminent and promising ornaments, in the person of Dr. [illegible] STEIN. This talented technicist and worthy man was carried off by cholera the day before yesterday at Munich, in the bloom of life, and advancing in the path to eminence, in which he had satisfactorily and usefully progressed. The deceased, who had remained at Munich to wind up the affairs of the Prussian exhibitors, of whom he was the representative, leaves a widow and seven young children mainly dependent upon his talents and scientific labors for support.

NEW UNIFORM FOR THE ALBANY POLICE.—The Police of Albany are to wear a uniform dress which is thus described: The frock coat is of blue, with two rows of gilded buttons climbing from the waist to the jugular. The buttons bear the Eagle and the letter A, and are very handsome. The pants are of gray cloth. The overcoat is of the same color, with a pound or so of gilt buttons, and a capacious cape. The whole is elegant, warm and serviceable.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Sunday School attached to the Gospel Union Mission, in the Five Points, will hold its Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, (Christmas.) The children of the Sunday School will exercise in singing, speaking, and recitation of interesting Scripture. Able speakers will address the meeting. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Admission free. To commence at 7 o'clock.

E. W. ALLEN,
DENNY CHAPMAN, } Committee.
WM. McBRIDE,

Fair and Festival to Aid a Noble Enterprise.—A Fair and Festival will be held at the Odeon, corner of 5th and South 4th-sts., Williamsburgh, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th and 27th inst., afternoons and evenings, to aid in the erection of Grace Mission Church, for a numerous population of poor in the back part of that city. A large supply of useful and fancy articles, mostly made will be offered for sale. Refreshments of all kinds will be served up in the nicest manner. Here is an opportunity to aid in releasing an important and urgent work from its present embarrassment, and of giving it prosperity.

The Sabbath-School Attached to the Bedford M. E. Church, (12th-st., near 1st-av.,) will celebrate their anniversary on CHRISTMAS EVENING, exercises consisting of singing, duets, solos, &c., assisted by a competent person presiding at the Piano. Also, some very interesting pieces will be spoken by the Children. Friends of the Sabbath-School cause are earnestly invited to attend. Doors open at 6 P. M., to commence at 7. Admission 12½ cents.

The Annual Exhibition of Leight-street Sunday School—Corner Leight and Varick-sts., will take place on MONDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of any of the teachers; of J. W. Kellogg, No. 128 Canal-st., or at the door on the evening of exhibition.

Prison Association of New-York.—The regular monthly Meeting of the Executive Committee, will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4½ o'clock, in the Committee Room, No. 22 Clinton Hall.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Citizens of the VIIIth Ward will be held at No. 186 Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of devising means of giving relief to the suffering poor of the Ward.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.
J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Anniversary of Sabbath School No. 71—[illegible] Christian Society, between Delancy and Rivington-sts. THIS AFTERNOON, to commence at 3 o'clock. Original Addresses, Dialogue and Singing by the children.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years standing, a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. SIBBER, Philadelphia.

Those $3 75 Boots made to order by A. BAKER, No. 22 Ann-st., are made of the best French calfskin, with spring shanks, and will wear as well as any $5 or $6 boots. Double-soled water-proof boots, $4 50. Best French patent leather boots, from $5 to $7. A lot prepared for such customer.

Grand Temperance Festival of E. L. Snow Social Union No. 1.—At Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1854. Tickets [illegible] cents, which can be had at the following places: Leander Kelly, No. [illegible]; William Vitty, No. 187 Houston-st. [illegible] Those wishing tickets, will do well to purchase them as soon as possible, as the tickets are limited; tickets may be obtained at the Hall, that day. Shelton's Brass Band is engaged for the occasion.
LEANDER KELLY, Chairman.
N. S. [illegible], Secretary.

At an adjourned Meeting of the officers of all the City Railroads, held on the 20th of October, 1854, the following resolution was adopted:
[illegible]
NICHOLAS DEAN, Pres. N. Y. & Harlem Railroad.
[illegible]
JAMES S. LIBBY, Pres. 6th-av. Railroad.
OLIVER CHARLICK, Pres. 8th-av. Railroad.
D. P. BARNETT, Secretary.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.—
Have you tried the Balm of Thousand Flowers?
[illegible]
All Freckles and change like dark clouds from the moon,
[illegible]
When Beauty you visit seek—FETRIDGE & Co.
Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; and by all Druggists. Price 50 cents.

Ninth Ward.—A public meeting of the citizens of the IXth Ward will be held in the Lecture-room of Rev. Dr. MARSHALL'S Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a plan to afford temporary relief to the poor and destitute, at this inclement season.
CHARLES CRANE,
PETER P. VOORHIS,
WM. L. BRISLEY,
WM. D. KENNEDY,
JAMES W. FARR,
PETER VAN ANTWERP.

Masonic Notice.—The Members of Keystone Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend the next regular communication on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, Nos. 197 and 199 Walker-st. Punctual attendance is requested as the election for the ensuing year will take place. By order of
JOHN WOOD, W. M.
JOSEPH J. JENNINGS, Secretary.

Mercantile Library Lectures.—Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER will deliver his second lecture, at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—The Probable Arrangement of Existing Systems. Tickets 25 cents. Prof. H. D. ROGERS will lecture on THURSDAY EVENING.
DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W. BALLARD, } Lecture Committee.
JOHN CROSBY,

Second South Williamsburgh Village Association.—A public meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 283 Bowery. All members and others interested are particularly invited to attend. The time having arrived to close, any person wishing to purchase a lot in this beautiful village, must make early application.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association will be held in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1855, at 8 o'clock. The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year, will be held in the Library Building, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16. The polls will be opened at 9 A. M., and close at 9 P. M. By order of the Board.
HENRY A. THOMAS, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 9.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—Conditions of the Great and the Little.
Jan. 16.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—Substance and Show.
Jan. 23.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—Trial by Jury.
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Post-Office, New-York, Dec. 12, 1854.—From and after the 1st of January next the price of letter boxes at this office will be six dollars a year. Some additional boxes have been made which will be rented to such applicants as apply before the whole number is taken.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Eyesight.—PUBLIC LECTURE.—Subject: The Eye and Spectacles. Illustrations, models, diagrams, and artificial eyes. Lecturer—E. B. FRANKS, Spectacle Maker to the New-York Eye Hospital and Eye Infirmary. Lecture-room, No. 33 Bowery. Time—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock. Admission 12½ cents.

Free Exhibition.—WOOD'S GALLERY OF MONOCHROMES, No. 663 Broadway, is free during the holidays. Open in day time. His Academy, same place, now open for pupils. Drawing from nature very quickly and thoroughly taught. New pupils this week.

The Anti-Slavery Lecture, at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, by Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky. Subject—Political Despotism of Slavery. Admittance 25 cents.

## PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN HENRY POWELL PRYCE.—If the widow of the late Captain Henry Powell Pryce, or his son, will call at No. [illegible], they will hear of something to their advantage. Should this notice be seen by any person who can give information concerning either, it will be suitably acknowledged by FOSTER, ELLIOT & CO., No. 68 South-st.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN K. CURTIS,
LATE WITH D. MARLEY,
Begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has bought out the entire Stock of the late F. E. Crump, No. 23 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway, consisting of a rich and fashionable assortment of
JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, FANCY ARTICLES, MANTEL CLOCKS, &c., &c.
All of which he now offers at greatly reduced prices. Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, Knives and Spoons in cases, Gold Lockets, Pencils, &c., &c., suitable for presents.
A large collection of
OLD AND RARE GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS.
N. B.—Watches, Jewelry and Silverware repaired with dispatch. Clocks kept in order by the year.

WINES, BRANDIES, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEYS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA PORTER, SCOTCH, BURTON AND PHILADELPHIA ALES.
Of most Popular Brands.
CHAMPAGNE CIDER,
In quantities to suit purchasers, at moderate prices. Terms cash.
N. B.—Champagne Wines, Cordials, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
JOHN J. STAFF,
No. 323 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st.

PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The subscriber invites the attention of buyers to his extensive assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of
URNS, TEA KETTLES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS, &c.
Also, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY.
PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS.
FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY in great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his splendid and new stock of
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
at the lowest prices.
PHILIP UMBACH, (Successor to David Bell,)
No. 321 Broadway, corner of White-st., up stairs.

GREAT CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HENRY MAILLARD, No. 621 BROADWAY.
50,000 French Chestnuts, iced in Sugar, (Marron Glacés, or stuffed, (Diguisés)—prepared in the most delicious manner. Also a large assortment of Superior Confectionery; and an invoice of Paris Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, &c., &c., are now on exhibition. Admission free.

SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, &c.
SMITH, YOUNG & CO.,
Nos. 3 and 4 Maiden-lane.
Offer for sale at low prices a complete assortment of Dixon & Sons' Sheffield plated
URNS, WAITERS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, &c.,
Silver tea sets, new patterns, low prices.
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, fish and cake knives, cups, salt cellars, napkin rings, fruit and pickle knives, card cases, snuff and tobacco boxes, [illegible]
Plated tea sets, urns, pitchers, kettles, cups, goblets, waiters, butter and sugar dishes, tureens, salt cellars, cake and fruit baskets.
Candlesticks, spoons, forks, &c., of Birmingham and American make.
Papier maché tea trays.
[illegible]
Table cutlery, Rodgers' ivory handled.
Scissors in cases, razors, fine pocket cutlery.
Music boxes, large sizes, accordions, &c.
Fancy jewel stands, perfume bottles, paper weights, figures, &c.
Together with an elegant assortment of fine gold watches, diamond and gold jewelry, lockets, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY LIST OF BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR CATALOGUE OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS,
ADAPTED FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, &c.
It will be sent to any address on a post-paid application. An early selection of Christmas presents will insure a good choice. Never before have such desirable books for Christmas presents been published.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DRESS GOODS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Have an immense assortment of Silks at 4s. 6d., 5s. and 6s.; also, very superior makes of black Silks, Merinoes, De Laines, Plaids, Prints, Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Shawls, &c., much below the usual prices, as they wish to close all the season's stock. LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACKSON & MANY
Invite their friends and the public to call and examine their large and elegant assortment of
WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, SILVER-PLATED SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, FRUIT STANDS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS, PIE KNIVES, &c.
Which they are retailing at manufacturers' prices, to suit the times.
JACKSON & MANY,
No. 180 Bowery, cor. Broome-st.

FIRST AND ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR CHAIRS AWARDED TO
M. W. KING & SON,
PATENT CHAIR MAKERS,
Nos. [illegible] Broadway.
Pivot Revolving Chairs, Reclining Revolving Chairs, Self-Adjusting Extension Recumbent Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Improved Invalid Wheel Chairs, Bed Chairs, Reading and Writing Desks, and every variety of Mechanical Chairs, for comfort and convenience. Also, Sole Manufacturers and Patentees of Major Searle's (U. S. A.) Traveling Invalid Chair.
W. W. KING,
W. T. HALLICK, New-York.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS IN SPLENDID BINDINGS, embracing Ancient and Modern Authors.
ANNUALS, ALBUMS, JUVENILE BOOKS, FANCY ARTICLES.
Writing Desks, Portfolios, Amusing Games, Gold Pencils and Gold Pens, Backgammon Boards, &c., &c.
T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

GIFT BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ANNUALS, STANDARD POETS, BIBLES, TESTAMENTS.
PRAYER BOOKS, &c., &c., elegantly bound.
JUVENILES, in endless variety.
DIARIES FOR 1855—Eleven different sizes, in various bindings, our editions, the most complete series published.
GAMES of various kinds.
Wholesale and retail by
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

THAT ELEGANT PIECE OF FURNITURE WHICH OBTAINED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
Was not sold, as stated in the papers, but is now on exhibition at BROOKS' Warerooms, corner of Fulton and Sands-sts., Brooklyn, where may be found an assortment of elegant furniture suitable for holiday presents, and at low prices.
N. B.—Lace, silk and brocatelle curtains made to order at short notice.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
GENTS' GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description—warranted.
LADIES' GOLD, ENAMELED and DIAMOND WATCHES—warranted.
GENTS' GOLD, FOB, VEST and GUARD CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS.
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE, NECK and GUARD CHAINS, KEYS and CHARMS.
FINE GOLD BRACELETS, PINS, EAR-RINGS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, FINGER-RINGS, &c.
DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS—in great variety, very low.
SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, CUPS, NAPKIN-RINGS, FRUIT-KNIVES, &c.
HOLIDAY GIFTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
near Broadway, 2d floor.
N. B.—Open on Christmas and New-Year's.

NOTICE.—NOTICIA.—ANZEIGE.—NOTTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
Shawls, Scarfs, Dress Goods and Novel, Curious and Useful Articles for Holiday Presents.
[illegible]
Les Châles les Echarpes Robes pour Robes, Nouveautés, Articles des Curiosités et Utiles pour Etrennes.
Mantas chales y mercaderias para vestidos, y objetos nuevos de curiosidad y utilidad para presentes en los dias de fiestas.

HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

| | |
|---|---|
| GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled | $25 |
| GOLD WATCHES, from | $30 to $200 |
| SILVER WATCHES, jeweled | 10 to 30 |
| PLATED TEA SETS, double plated | 12 to 30 |
| PLATED CAKE BASKETS | 4 to 20 |

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A. G. BAGLEY would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the store formerly occupied by [illegible] Wood, No. 231 Broadway, and having added largely to the stock, comprising the newest patterns and latest styles, flatters himself that he can sell at prices satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, offer a large variety of useful articles—Diaries and Daily Journals for 1855, Writing Desks, Ladies' Reticules, Gold Pens, Card Cases, Port-monnaies, Portfolios, Cards Cheessmen, Paper Weights, Ink Trays, and every style of fine Stationery, Paper Envelopes, &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—S. CHAMBERS, No. 397 Broadway, near Reade, has opened for the Holidays a new and extensive assortment of ladies' caps, head-dresses, infants', childrens' and ladies' wardrobes, and robes de chambre in great variety and style. All sold at prices to suit the times.

FINE CANDIES.—Wholesale and retail, for the holidays. Sugar toys of all kinds, fine mottoes, cracking mottoes, almonds, lemon, Vanilla creams, &c. Fine French bons, with a large variety of sweet things, suitable for the holidays, by STEWART & BUSSING, No. 259 Pearl-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Gold pens and gold and silver pencil cases, of entire new and beautiful designs, at our stores, No. 237 Broadway and No. 12 Maiden-lane.
A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

NEW JEWELRY FROM PARIS—By the Steamers and Packets. All of the latest Fashions, viz.:
LADIES' GOLD SETS,
EAR-RINGS,
PINS AND BRACELETS,
GOLD WATCHES,
GOLD EAR-RINGS,
GOLD PINS,
GOLD BRACELETS,
GOLD LOCKETS,
GOLD GUARD-CHAINS,
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS,
GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS,
GOLD VEST CHAINS,
GOLD FOB CHAINS,
GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
GOLD GUARD KEYS,
GOLD FOB KEYS,
GOLD VEST SEALS,
GOLD FOB SEALS,
GOLD STUDS,
GOLD CROSSES,
DIAMOND CROSSES,
DIAMOND PINS,
DIAMOND FINGER RINGS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS,
DIAMOND STUDS,
and an extensive assortment of every description of Jewelry at
431—BROADWAY—431.
MARCHAND, &c., GUILLEMOT & CO.,
(Late Marret Jarry & Gaime,)
Fabricants, Joailliers, Bijoutiers, Orfèvres,
Maison a Paris,
New-York.

PLATED COFFEE URNS AND KETTLES,
FOR SALE BY
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

ARTISTIC PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Amongst the numberless gifts for the holidays, none can be more appropriate than a beautiful Engraving; or if intended for the young, a handsome box of water colors, colored crayons, a sketch book, &c., will be decidedly more welcome than most any other present. The most suitable selections of such articles can be found at the establishment of W. SCHAUS, wholesale and retail printseller and artists' colorman, No. 329 Broadway, second floor.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS THESE HARD TIMES.—Rich velvet cloaks, warranted all silk, at 25 dollars; rich satin cloaks, in all the new styles, at 16 to 25 dollars; rich moire antique trimmed velvet, at 35 to 55 dollars; cloth, in all shapes and colors, 8 to 16 dollars. Marked down to clear out the stock by the close of the season. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Coffee urns, tea trays, waiters, castors, table cutlery, fire sets, fancy baskets, shades, cradles, bird cages, and fancy hardware, selling off very cheap at SIMPSON & CO'S House Furnishing Store, No. 93 Canal-st., between Greene and Wooster.

## WANTED.

WOMAN WANTED.—A respectable young or middle aged woman, to go South (near Richmond, Va.,) with an English family, which will leave here on Saturday next. One with good recommendations, and who can wash and iron well, may hear of a comfortable situation by applying any day this week before 10 o'clock in the morning, to C. M., at the Fulton-st. Hotel.

MAN AND WOMAN WANTED.—On a farm in Massachusetts, to assist in the general work of the farm and house. They must be acquainted with their respective duties. Also, a good boy, about 15 years of age. The opportunity is a rare one. None but American, Scotch or German (speaking English) need apply. Address NEW-ENGLAND FARMER, Box No. 387 Post-office, with full particulars and references.

SERVANTS WANTED.—Two faithful servants wanted immediately, one to cook, wash and iron, &c., the other to do chamberwork, sew, &c., in a plain private family of eight persons in South Brooklyn. Inquire THIS DAY with references, at No. 67 Atlantic-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—One that can write a good hand, give satisfactory reference, and make himself generally useful in collecting, &c. Address, in own handwriting, stating salary and giving references, N. K., Times office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A young lady competent to teach the higher English branches and drawing in the female department of a school pleasantly situated. Address PRINCIPAL, at the office of this paper, giving name, address, salary required, &c. A good opportunity will be afforded to study music.

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## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 1, 23, 25.

This being Christmas Day, the Courts and public offices will remain closed until Tuesday.

### THE OCEAN BANK FRAUD.

#### Examination of Witnesses.

The preliminary investigation into the origin of the frauds recently discovered in the accounts of the Ocean Bank, before Judge BEEBE, in private Chambers, was continued on Saturday last. Mr. BRADY appeared for the defendant, McGUCKIN, the teller, who is charged with being the cause of the deficiencies. The Bank was represented by Mr. WHITING.

*George Elder*, sworn and examined by Mr. Whiting—I reside in Stamford, State of Connecticut; am a grocer, doing business at No. 75 Dey-street, New-York; I am and have been a Director of the Ocean Bank, City of New-York, since its commencement.

Q.—Do you know Wm. McGuckin, late first teller of that Bank? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you at any time, and if so, when, had any conversation with him in relation to the reason for his leaving the Bank, and the deficiencies discovered there in? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—Mr. McGuckin left the Bank on a Saturday; on the following Wednesday I had a conversation with him.

Q.—State that communication. A.—I asked Mr. McGuckin when this certification of checks commenced; that he [illegible] by the defendant [illegible] was nearly or about two years previous; he allowed Mr. Loomis to overdraw his account about or near two thousand dollars, and that it was [illegible] to make the amount good he certified a check for him, and so had continued to do, Mr. Loomis promising, at different times to put him in funds; I asked Mr. McGuckin when he certified these checks, and he answered in the afternoon, the Messrs. Dunnings; it was on the morning before he came to the Bank; I asked Mr. McGuckin in what manner he made his cash up after bank-hours—having such an amount out as he acknowledged he had, which he admitted to me was some fifty or sixty thousand dollars; he did not profess to know what the exact amount was, but he afterwards acknowledged it was more; his answer to my question as to how he made up his account, was by counting more bills and more specie than he had on hand; in relation to a check that had been left at the Bank by our firm of Elder and Palmer, to take up a note, instead of being taken up with a note, he called it cash that day, and the note was afterwards charged to us; I asked him how he made his cash up at our last quarterly examination, and his answer was by certifying checks in the morning; I said to him, "You must certify quite a large amount;" he acknowledged then he did; I think I stated some seventy, eighty or ninety thousand dollars, not knowing what the amount was; he said, "Yes, it was so."

Q.—Did he say anything about what was done with the certified checks, or in what way they had been used to enable him to make his cash good on the examination by the Quarterly Committee? A.—I understood him to say that the parties bringing the money handed it over the counter to him.

Q.—Did he state to you to whom he gave those checks and how they obtained the money under them? A.—He stated that he certified for Loomis and the Dunnings; I don't know that he stated how they got the money.

Q.—Did he state who brought him the money and handed it over the counter to him? A.—Not that I now remember.

Q.—Was there anything further said by him on the subject of his defalcation? A.—That is about the sum of it, I think, as nearly as I can recollect.

Q.—Did he say that there was so large an amount as $80,000 or $90,000 checks all out at one time? A.—Yes, that was the inference, when I asked him the question, that he must have certified a large amount at our last quarterly examination.

Q.—Was there anything said as to how he had managed to conceal it afterwards? A.—Yes; I asked him how he kept his matters so straight; he acknowledged and he made no charge of those checks that he certified, only he kept a private memorandum in his pocket; that is all he said as to that matter.

Q.—Anything said by him in that conversation as to the amount of any deficiency besides the certified checks? A.—There was a deficiency, besides the regular and [illegible] checks [illegible] that there had been [illegible] certifying checks; he did not say to what amount, but so small that it seemed so large an amount of certification at the quarterly examination.

Q.—Where was this conversation held, and who were present? A.—It was in the directors' room in the Bank; I think Mr. McGuckin and myself were alone, as far as I can remember.

Cross-examined—Was any sum named in that conversation by either you or McGuckin as the total amount of the defalcation? A.—I think there was, but I am not positive; I think the sum was ninety thousand and odd dollars.

Q.—Who named the amount? A.—I think I must have named it; Mr. McGuckin was not very communicative, and I had to ask questions, to which he answered yes or no.

Q.—Did he state that he knew what was the amount of the alleged defalcation? A.—I think he did not state that he knew the precise amount.

Q.—Was any statement made by him as to what [illegible] the amount of the defalcation, or any part of it? A.—Not that I am aware of, in my presence.

Q.—Did he state that any part of the defalcation grew in any other way than that out of certifying checks? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did he state what amount Loomis and the Dunnings owed the Bank on the transactions of overdrawing, or the certifying of checks? A.—I do not remember that he did.

Q.—Did he state to you when you asked him about the quarterly examination that at that time the parties got the whole amount of their defalcation by his certifying checks, and also by counting bills, or any [illegible] or anything of that kind? A.—No, I don't [illegible] [illegible] that the quarterly examination I asked the question myself how he made his cash up, and he answered, "By certifying it."

*James E. Gibbons*, private banker, residing at No. 210 West [illegible]-street, sworn:

Q.—Were you formerly Cashier of the Ocean Bank? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From what time, to what time? A.—From the commencement of its business until the 1st of December this year.

Q.—Do you know William McGuckin? A.—Yes; W. B. McGuckin.

Q.—Was he a Teller in the Ocean Bank, and under your supervision? A.—Yes.

Q.—Up to what time, in what capacity, and what was the nature and character of his employment? A.—Up to the [illegible] as paying Teller; and his business was to take care of the cash assets of the Bank and to pay checks.

Q.—Were all the cash assets of the Bank in his possession as such paying teller? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know why he left the Bank? A.—Because there was a deficiency in his balance.

Q.—To what amount? A.—About one hundred thousand dollars.

Q.—Do you know in what way he could or did take away from the Bank that amount or any part of it?

Mr. Brady objected.

The question was amended by erasing "could."

A.—On Monday morning, the 16th October, a large amount of certificate checks came through the exchanges and developed the fraud.

Q.—By whom were those checks certified? A.—By Mr. McGuckin.

Q.—Did you, at any time, and if so, when, examine into his cash items and cash accounts, in order to ascertain what amount he had abstracted? A.—I assisted in the examination on Monday, ending the 16th October.

Q.—State what was the result of that examination? A.—The result showed a deficiency of about $[illegible],000 that evening, which was subsequently increased by the return of duplicate checks improperly charged to Drexell & Co., and other parties.

Q.—Of what did that deficiency of about $100,000 consist; was it in bank bills, specie, or otherwise? A.—About $[illegible],000 was in the certified checks; his accounts called for more bank bills than we found nearly, I suppose, $40,000; his accounts called for more specie than there was in the vault; about $12,000 was discovered that evening, and about $6,000 subsequently.

Q.—After Mr. McGuckin left the Bank and you had discovered the amount of deficiency as stated, did you have any interview with him on the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was you at the Bank on the evening of the 14th of Oct. when he left? A.—Not at the time; I left before he did.

Q.—Did you expect his return on the following Monday? A.—Yes, of course.

Q.—Did you see him on the following Monday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you next see him? A.—I think it was on Tuesday or on Wednesday morning following; I cannot remember the hour exactly.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you at any time since had a conversation with him? A.—No, Sir; it was necessary that some one should remain in the Bank, and my attention was given to that particularly, while the examination of the deficiency, or the amount of it was in the hands of the President and a special committee appointed to assist him. I [illegible] that he would do all that was necessary and so left it; that is the reason why I did not speak to him at the Bank.

Q.—Did you at any time, and if so, when, direct or request him to make up a package of your bills to be returned to Albany with a view to withdraw them from circulation? A.—Yes, Sir, on the 14th October, about half-past 12 o'clock on Saturday; I requested him to count several [illegible] on Monday morning, at the Bank, and I would tell him to select the bills most mutilated as he would have counted during the day, and could not readily do it in banking hours; the amount named was from $10,000 to $20,000.

Q.—What answer did he make to you? A.—He said he would make the [illegible].

Q.—Did he? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In what way did he keep his cash items in the Bank? A.—He kept them in a trunk or trunks of which he had the keys.

Q.—[illegible] he usually take the keys to the Bank? A.—They were brought there by Loomis on Monday morning.

Q.—To whom were they given? A.—I believe to the President; I did not see the [illegible].

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Who opened his trunks and counted the cash assets of the Bank on Monday, the 16th October, 1854? A.—To the best of my [illegible]

...the President upon the [illegible] Platt, Jr., (second teller), and he took charge of the trunks and their contents; there was no possibility of any other disposition of the matter at that hour of the day.

Q.—Who counted the notes and specie of the Bank that day to ascertain the deficiency? A.—Mr. Martin, the President, Mr. L. D. Cowles, a director, Mr. Elder, I think, Samuel E. Bowman, director, and myself.

Q.—At what hour was this done? A.—After the business of the day was over, between the hours of 4 and midnight.

Q.—Was McGuckin present at any part of the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the cash of Mr. Platt balance the close of the Bank's business that day? A.—It did not, owing to the difference of the defalcation was continued in the accounts.

Q.—Did the exchanges prove that morning? A.—I think they did.

Q.—Did you examine to know? A.—No, I could not.

Q.—Will the books of the Bank show at what date any part of the defalcation actually occurred? A.—It was several days before we could make out a satisfactory account of the cash, as it was much deranged by the various methods adopted by McGuckin to show an apparent balance.

Q.—Can you refer to any entry in any book of the Bank which will show that any sum was at any date abstracted from the Bank? A.—That cannot be shown by any particular entry, but by the result of the general exchange.

Q.—Can any proof be obtained from the books of the Bank as to the times, or either of them, when any money was abstracted from it, or as to the amount taken at any one time? A.—I think not not; that was kept secret by him.

Q.—Then the statements are calculations in which McGuckin is charged with the defalcation of about one hundred thousand dollars, are made on the assumption that whatever was deficient of the assets which should have been found in the bank Oct. 16, 1854, in the evening, were abstracted by him? Is that so? A.—I answer that by saying yes, inasmuch as he was responsible for the accuracy of his accounts.

Q.—Do you remember that on or about the 3d day of January, 1854, checks to a large amount were presented at the bank which had been certified and were not good? A.—I have no remembrance of any such transactions at any time.

Q.—If any such transaction occurred in the year 1854 and before the month of October that year, were you informed of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If the President knew of any such transaction, were you ever advised in any way that he had such knowledge? A.—I do not remember any occasion or transaction in the whole history of the Bank, as relating to its business, in which there was not entire and mutual confidence between us, and any occurrence of the kind you have mentioned would have been communicated to me by him, without doubt; and he never did mention any such circumstance to me.

Q.—Did you know or have any information, during the year 1853, or the present year, before the month of October, that Jeremiah Loomis had overdrawn his account in the Bank? A.—He may have overdrawn his account by mistake, but if any such transaction came to my knowledge, I spoke of it immediately to the Tellers, cautioning them on the subject, that was my uniform habit; I have not a distinct recollection that Loomis ever overdrew his account in 1853 or this year, on any distinct or particular occasion.

Q.—On any occasion, or at any time? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you know or hear of any difficulty or conversation between the President of your Bank and any officer of the Continental Bank, as to a certified check, supposed to be that of the Messrs. Dunning, but which subsequently proved to be a check of Jeremiah Loomis? No, Sir.

Q.—Does Mr. Loomis continue his account in the Ocean Bank? A.—I do not know.

Q.—By Mr. Whiting—You answered on your cross-examination that Mr. Platt's cash did not balance on the morning of the day he took the place of Mr. McGuckin. Did not that arise from charging him with all the cash and cash items chargeable to McGuckin? A.—Yes, Sir; that is substantially the fact.

Q.—So far as the cash and cash items came to his possession, did he not fully account for them? A.—Yes Sir, entirely, so far as could be judged.

The examination was adjourned until Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 23.

Before Oakley, C. J. and Duer, Hoffman and Bosworth, J. J.

BAPTISTS VS. IMMERSION—COPYRIGHT—RIGHT TO PUBLISH PRIVATE LETTERS.

*Woolsey vs. Judd.*—This suit is one which grows out of a controversy in the Baptist Church as to the *true translation of the Bible. In 1850, the Board of the* American and Foreign Bible Society—a Baptist institution—submitted to their constituents, in their annual report, the question as to whether it was not their duty to undertake the revision of the English version of the Bible in common use. Various reasons were offered in favor of this measure. Conspicuous among them, it is alleged, were mistakes in the present version, as well as words which have become wholly or partially obsolete, or have acquired a different signification; the translation was frequently erroneous or inadequate; sometimes also, foreign words were left untranslated, so that the true meaning could not be understood by the English reader, in consequence of which a signification unwarranted by the etymology had crept into use. Instances of this were given in the word "church," wrongly translated from the original Greek "congregation," in "bishop," literally "overseer," and particularly in the word "baptize," which has become generic in English literature, and is correctly used for sprinkling by the largest portion of the Christian world, but of which the [illegible] meaning is [illegible] "to immerse."

After some discussion, a majority of those present at the anniversary of the Society decided against the undertaking, as not being within the province of the Society. Soon after this discussion a new Society, called "The American Bible Union," was formed, for the special purpose of procuring a thorough revision of the English version, but with the ultimate design of improving the versions made into other languages, wherever they were supposed to be similarly defective, and to make existing [illegible] more conformable to the original [illegible] of the Sacred Scriptures, and of making new versions whenever the nature of the case should demand.

This Union was organized under a constitution which defines its object thus: "Its object shall be to procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the sacred Scriptures in all languages throughout the world." And this part of the constitution was made unalterable, except by "a unanimous vote and one year's previous notice." Stringent rules were then adopted for determining the most faithful versions, and for preventing any unnecessary interference with the common version. By these rules the translators and revisors were to abide, and all who could cooperate in the work under these rules were to be admitted into the Union without respect to sectarian or denominational difference. The members of the body are accordingly of various denominations, and the scholars employed by it belong severally to some seven or eight different sects of the Evangelical Church.

Mr. Woolsey, the plaintiff in the suit, is a secretary or agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and the defendants are editors and publishers of the New-York *Chronicle*, a weekly journal of this City, devoted to the interests of the American Bible Union. The immediate cause of the suit appears to have been the publication in the *Chronicle* of Nov. 18, 1853, of the following paragraph:

"SOMETHING BEHIND THE CURTAIN.—From the correspondence of Rev. William Crowell, editor of the *Western Watchman*, St. Louis, Mo., Rev. J. J. Woolsey and Rev. R. Babcock, D. D., officers of the American and Foreign Bible Society; the above-named persons have been conducting some interesting correspondence, a portion of which, consisting of a letter from Mr. Crowell, dated June 11, 1853, one from Mr. Woolsey, of June 15, 1853, *and one from his coadjutor, dated June* 27, 1853, and published over a fictitious signature, will be specially interesting to the readers of the *Chronicle*. Some will be forthcoming next week."

On November 18, the plaintiff applied before Justice *Campbell, of the Superior Court* for an injunction to restrain the defendants from publishing his letter of June 15 to Crowell, whereupon a temporary injunction was granted, and an order to show cause.

The plaintiff alleges in his complaint that this letter, of which the defendants had procured a copy, was wholly private in its character and not intended for publication, and that neither Crowell or himself had ever consented to its publication. The defendants in their answer deny that the letter is private in its character, and further allege that it is not a literary production, nor of any value to the plaintiff as such. The defendant Judd, at the same time filed an affidavit, stating that there have appeared in Crowell's paper, the *Western Watchman*, frequent editorial articles and other communications, published over fictitious signatures, in which the American Bible Union has been most scandalously assailed and traduced; that the publication of the letter from Crowell to Babcock, and of that from the plaintiff to Crowell, will show that certain of those communications over fictitious signatures were written by Rufus Babcock, the Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and that there was a conspiracy between him and Crowell, to assail by misrepresentations and detraction, the rule of the American Bible Union; for which reason justice to the Society and the parties assailed eminently justifies, but requires the publication of the letters upon which the injunction has been laid. He further asserts that the plaintiff's letter to Crowell was written in an official or semi-official capacity, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as a private communication.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Justice Hoffman, at Special Term, Dec. 20, 1853. He remarked that having had occasion to examine this subject as Vice-Chancellor, in 1839, he was then led to conclusions on the law of the case, which would induce him to sustain this injunction, but for the case of Hoyt vs. McKenzie, (3 Barbour's Ch. Rep., 322,) decided by the Chancellor of this State; the ground taken in which, that private letters could only be restrained where they were intended for publication in expectation of profit, or could be reasonably supposed productive of profit, if published, he considered erroneous. He viewed briefly the decisions in this country and in England, illustrating the subject, and considered the law to be that the writer of letters, though written without any purpose of profit, or any idea of literary property, possessed such a right of property in them, that they could not be published without his consent, unless the purposes of justice, civil or criminal, required the publication. He considered it no infringement in a Court of justice to permit the publication of those letters, even as an act of justice, if it should tend to prolong or influence a controversy connected with so sacred a subject as the Holy Scriptures. As the Chancellor, however, had decided the law otherwise, he felt constrained to order the injunction to be dissolved, unless the plaintiff should appeal to the General Term within ten days after notice thereof. This [illegible] and the case was argued before

...Cutler, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Miles, for the defendant.

The opinion of the Court was now rendered by

OAKLEY, C. J.—In this case a bill was filed, the object of which was to restrain the publication of certain private letters. In the course of our deliberations our attention has been called to the act of Congress of February, 1831. We cannot find that any of the numerous decisions upon the point raised in this case have had any regard to this act. The case of Hoyt vs. McKenzie, decided by Chancellor Walworth, contains no reference to it. Chancellor Kent alone of all the elementary writers mentions it. Curtis in a recent work on copyright also alludes to it. The act is as follows:

"And be it further enacted that any person or persons who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever without the consent of the author or legal proprietor first obtained as aforesaid (if such author or proprietor be a citizen of the United States, or resident therein) shall be liable to suffer and pay to the author or proprietor all damages occasioned by such injury, to be recovered by a special action on the case founded upon this act in any Court having cognizance thereof, and the several Courts of the United States, empowered to grant injunctions to prevent the violations of the rights of authors and inventors are hereby empowered to grant injunctions in like manner, according to the principles of equity to restrain such publication of any manuscript as aforesaid." (Act of Feb. 3, 1831. Laws of the United States, Vol. VIII, ch. 477, p. 466, sec. 9.)

Here is a provision that seems to cover the case in question. The words of the act are, "Any manuscript whatever." A private letter is a manuscript in which the author is interested. It is, however, a matter of doubt whether the State Courts have any power by this act to grant an injunction in such a case. It is a question of jurisdiction. The reason for mentioning the matter now is that the counsel may consider this matter. We decide nothing. The parties may either go before the United States Courts and then apply for an injunction, or may reargue the matter before this Court if they choose.

PRACTICE—PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

*Ryder vs. The Union Rubber Company.*—The complaint in this suit contained two distinct causes of action—one for goods sold and delivered—the other for the recovery of money received for goods sold and delivered. An offer was made by the defendants previously to the answer to allow judgment for a sum greater than was claimed in the first count. This offer was not accepted, and an answer having been put in, the case now comes before the Court on motion, under section 244 of the Code, which provides that when the answer of the defendant admits part of the plaintiff's claim to be just, the Court, on motion, may order such defendant to satisfy that part of the claim, and may enforce the order as it enforces a provisional remedy. The Court denied the motion without costs, remarking that this question in a precisely similar case, (Smith vs. Olssen, 4 Sandford Sup. Ct., 711,) had already been determined by the Court, and that, while the mode of enforcing such an order, is unsettled, the Court would, under such circumstances, leave the plaintiff to his ordinary and ascertained remedies. Motion denied without costs.

JURISDICTION.—POWERS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

*In the matter of A. Brown, a Supposed Lunatic.*

HOFFMAN, J.—In this case an application was made to me for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*. I myself was not aware of any cases of this nature having occurred in this Court, and on inquiry of my older and more experienced brethren found, that to their knowledge also, no such case had ever arisen in this Court. We have come to the conclusion that this Court has no jurisdiction in such a matter. Nor indeed is there any necessity for it, owing to the extensive powers possessed by the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas under their former powers, and under the Judiciary Act of 1847. Motion denied.

SLANDER—EVIDENCE.

*Fowles vs. Bowen.*—This is an action for slander brought under the following circumstances: Fowles was a clerk in the employ of Bowen & McNamee, in New-York. Upon leaving their employ, Mr. Stone, one of the firm, gave him a letter of recommendation as follows:

"NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1851.

"The bearer of this, Mr. Richard G. Fowles, being desirous of seeking his fortune in the West, it affords us much pleasure to say, that he has been in our employ for the last two years during which time he has had charge of one of our principal departments, and attended to his duties in a competent and satisfactory manner. BOWEN & McNAMEE."

Fowles went to Ohio, and went into the service of a firm in Cincinnati, in January, 1852. In February, Mr. Cole, who was one of the firm by whom he was employed, visited New-York, and while there he was taken into a private room by Mr. Bowen, who addressed him as follows: "Mr. Fowles has turned out a notorious liar, that we could place little or no confidence in him. In fact, *so strongly were we convinced of his dishonesty* that we have written to John Shillito, of Cincinnati, to employ a police force to watch him. This course was brought about from the fact of Fowles having some six trunks in his possession when he left New-York."

It was to recover damages for this alleged slander that this action was brought. The plaintiff was thrown out of employment in consequence of this statement to Cole, and claimed special damages for loss of employment, as well as exemplary damages. The case was tried before Hon. Justice Bosworth, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff for $4,000. The defendant appealed. The opinion of the Court was rendered by

OAKLEY, C. J.—He said that the only question in this case was one of fact—viz.: whether the communication was made in good faith; if not, the defendant was liable. If, on the other hand, he acted in good faith, from good motives in the conscientious discharge of what he believed to be his duty, and did not know what he said to be false, he was not liable—he not only had a right to make the communication, but it was his duty. Upon this question, whether such communication was *bona fide* one or not, much evidence was taken. We are not entirely satisfied upon this point. We think the nature of the evidence is such that it is desirable that it should be reviewed.

New trial ordered on payment of costs.

NUISANCE—OBSTRUCTIONS.

*Hallenbeck vs. Allen.*—This was an action in the nature of a writ of nuisance. The plaintiff is the owner of a house in Division-street, No. 108. The defendant purchased a house on the corner of Division and Eldridge-streets, No. 106, adjoining the plaintiff's. No. 108 was approached from Eldridge-street in the rear by an alleyway, which ran behind both houses. This alleyway the defendant obstructed in such a way that the plaintiff could not pass through to his own house. It is to recover damages for this obstruction that the action is brought. The plaintiff maintained the action upon the ground, first, that the alleyway was a way of necessity, and second that it had been dedicated by John Beekman the original owner of the plaintiff's and defendant's lots to the use of both lots. A special verdict was rendered by the Jury on the trial, they finding that the alleyway was a right of way by necessity and had been dedicated in common, and assessing the damages at $300. From this judgment the defendants appealed.

OAKLEY, C. J.—We see no reason upon the evidence to interfere with the finding of the Jury, and upon the facts as found by them there is no doubt that the defendant is liable. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

INSURANCE—OPEN POLICY.

*New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. Roberts.*—This is an action on a promissory note which was given for premiums to be earned on an open policy of insurance. The defence to the note is that the policy was terminated before the premiums had amounted to the value of the note.

The matter was referred to E. W. Bonney who reported in favor of a judgment for a portion of the note. The defendant appealed. It appeared that the policy was cancelled by consent of both parties before all the premiums were earned. The referee allowed up to the time of this cancellation. The defendant claimed that he had discontinued the contract by giving notice at an earlier period, and claimed to be liable only up to that time.

OAKLEY, C. J.—We see no reason to doubt that a policy of this nature may be put an end to by notice by the assured. The referee in his report however takes no notice of the principle thus urged by the defendant. The question which the defendant wishes to raise is whether a notice which had been given, but not acquiesced in, would have the legal effect to destroy the policy. It does not clearly appear from the evidence, however, that any such notice was given. We see no reason for interfering with the report of the referee on this ground.

Judgment affirmed.

DUER, J.—Remarked that he was very doubtful whether such policy could be terminated by the assured by giving such a notice after the risks had been commenced. At all events the notice should be in writing so as to secure the insurers in case of loss.

BROADWAY RAILROAD CASE.

*Davis and Palmer vs. Sturtevant et al.*—This case, as it has run through the Courts up to the present time, is as follows: Davis and a Mr. Palmer obtained an injunction against the Mayor, &c., of New-York, restraining them from granting the privilege of laying a railroad track in Broadway. A copy of this injunction was served on Mr. Sturtevant among the others. As all the world knows—at least all the New-York world—Mr. Sturtevant disregarded the injunction. On the 29th of December, 1852, Mr. Sturtevant was ordered to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt of the Court. On the day appointed he failed to show any satisfactory cause, and accordingly an attachment was issued, and he was arrested. He gave a bond to appear on the return day of the attachment in the penalty of $500. He failed to appear on that day, and of course the bond was forfeited. The plaintiffs, as relators for the people, then sued on the bond. It was referred to Mr. William Kent to ascertain the costs and expenses of the relators in the matter, including the expenses of the reference and reasonable counsel fees. He found that they amounted to the sum of $108 20. From this decision an appeal was taken.

DUER, J., remarked that Judge Campbell, who was to have rendered the opinion of the Court in this case, was out of town, and that he would merely announce the decision to which the Court had come. They should give judgment for the plaintiff for $108 20. Application, however, had been made to them to restrain the plaintiff from issuing an execution in this case, on the affidavit of Mr. Sturtevant.

We are convinced that Mr. Sturtevant has already paid the sum of $108 20, consequently the execution can issue only for the costs of this suit, the costs of motion, and the costs of the application.

Judgment for the plaintiff for $108 20; execution to be stayed on payment of the costs.

ORDERS—APPEAL FROM AN ORDER DENYING A MOTION TO STAY EXECUTIONS.

*Bobby vs. Wentworth.*—It appeared that the question in this case had already been decided by the Court in another form, and the motion denying the stay of proceedings was accordingly affirmed with costs.

*Moore vs. Cochran.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*McGowan vs. Hinckley.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Lochlier vs. Isaac Nelson.*—New trial granted; costs to abide the event.

*Karbeck vs. Craft.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Knickerbocker vs. Rich.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and somewhat unsettled at $7 25@$7 37½ for Pearls, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Pots ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is moderately active and steady; 900 bags having been sold to-day, at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

COTTON—The reduced supply and enhanced claims of owners restrict operations. This day's sales include but 800 bales at yesterday's improved prices.

FISH—Dry Cod rule inactive and languid at $3 12½@$3 50 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are more sought after, though quiet, at old quotations. Pickled Salmon and Herring are without variation. Small lots of smoked Herring found buyers at 42c.@45c. for Scaled, and 35c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still sparingly offered, and in fair demand at rather higher prices. The day's sales reach 6,300 bbls. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine No. 2 | $7 75 @$8 25 |
| Ordinary State | 8 50 @ 8 62½ |
| Straight State | 8 62½@ 8 75 |
| Favorite State | 8 87½@ 9 00 |
| Mixed Western | 9 12½@ 9 25 |
| Common to Good Indiana and Michigan | 9 25 @ 9 50 |
| Fancy Michigan | 9 50 @ 9 62½ |
| Common to Good Ohio | 9 12½@ 9 50 |
| Fancy Ohio | 9 50 @ 9 62½ |
| Extra Ohio | 9 75 @10 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 9 62½@10 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 9 50 @10 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 50 @11 75 |

Superfine Canadian is less active, but is firm. There were 600 bbls. disposed of at $8, in bond, and $10, free, ₩ bbl. Southern is increasing in demand and value—some 2,700 bbls. were taken at $9@$9 62½ for mixed to good straight; $9 62½@$9 87½ for favorite; $10@$10 75 for fancy and extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

FRUIT—Some 800 boxes bunch Raisins were sold at $3 [illegible]@$3 [illegible] each.

GRAIN—Wheat is more active and quite buoyant. Sales have transpired since our last of 5,800 bushels handsome White Genesee at an average price of $2 45; with 7,000 bushels good Canadian do. in bond, at $2 05 ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Oats appear as previously reported. Corn is in pretty brisk demand, and is a shade dearer. The day's operations comprise 67,000 bushels at 90c.@91, chiefly at 90c.@91 for Western mixed, and $1 for Southern yellow ₩ bushel.

HAY—There have been 600 bales River taken at full rates.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL states that the arrivals of Hides this week have been very large, and as there is but little animation evinced by the trade, some parcels have been offered and sold at a considerable decline from my last quotations. Sales have been made only to supply tanners' orders, which are very limited; and as there appears to be no disposition on the part of dealers to purchase in anticipation of their wants, importers will be obliged to store the most of their receipts or submit to a still greater decline. The receipts from Orinoco have been very large, comprising 50,600 hides, a large portion of which will probably be stored—only 7,000 have been sold. I notice the loss of brig *Orinoco*, from Angostura, with 11,000 hides; the vessel sunk in the mouth of the Orinoco river. Receipts of the week are as follows: 32,000 Orinoco, per *Salinas*, *Granada*, *Sullivan*, and *Corvo*; 2,300 Buenos Ayres, per *J. Murray*; 1,250 Porto Cabello, &c., per *Venus*, from Curacoa; 3,300 Para, per *H. Neal*, and *S. H. Townsend*, and 1,500 hides in parcels from foreign and domestic ports, making a total of 62,350 hides. Sales have been 5,000 dry Paraguay, 20@21 lbs. at 19½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,760 dry Montevideo, 20@24 lbs., at 19½c., 6 months, usual selection; 7,100 Orinoco, 20@21 lbs., at 17c., 6 months, usual selection; 200 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,600 salted Buenos Ayres, 42 lbs., at 10c., cash, less 5 ₩ cent. to go East; 120 salted Texas, 23 lbs., at 7c. cash, as they run; 454 California, 48 lbs., at 6c., 6 months; 250 dry Southern, 17 lbs., at 11c.@12c. cash, and 4,145 dry Montevideo, 20 lbs. at 19½c. 6 and 7 months, adding 1 month's interest, usual selection. In Salted, for this market, delivered there. Stock on hand of dry Ox and Cow Hides is 71,700, consisting of 5,100 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 2,800 dry Rio Grande, 45,000 dry Orinoco, 2,400 dry African (including some from East Coast), 1,300 Porto Cabello, 3,194 salted Maranham, 2,000 dry Southern and Texas, 200 dry St. Domingo, 1,600 dry Truxillo, 1,850 salted Buenos Ayres. Expected to arrive shortly are the [illegible], the *Kanawha*, from Buenos Ayres, with 1,000 hides; the *Mary Forrest*, from Montevideo, with 10,000 hides; the *St. Mary*, from Porto Cabello, with 2,000 hides; and others.

HOPS—There were 30 bales New sold at former prices.

IRON—There is nothing of moment doing in this line.

LATHS—Eastern are less sought after, though being quoted as low as $1 50@$1 62½, cash, and $1 75, short credit, ₩ 1,000.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that the demand continues light, with a slightly increased stock, and dealers are generally firm in price. A parcel of 1,600 Sides heavy weights has been shipped to England, and further orders may be expected by the next steamer. Light and middle weights Oak is dull and has a downward tendency, while heavy is in fair demand. Sales this week up to last night are 30,000 sides Hemlock, and 2,700 do. Oak, the stock on hand is 110,000 Hemlock and 19,000 Oak. I quote Oak Slaughter, good light, 27c.@30c.; do. good middle, 26c.@28c.; do. good heavy, 25c.@26c.; do. Spanish, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19½c.@20c.; do. do. good middle, 19½c.@20c.; do. do. good heavy, 19c.@19½c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@18½c.; do. do. good middle, 18c.@18½c.; do. do. good heavy, 17c.@18c.; do. do. and D. A. damaged, all weights, 15c.@17c.; do. do. do. poor, do. 11c.@13c.; do. Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@26c. On 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is quiet at 85c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—About 300 bbls. New-Orleans brought 28c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing of importance has transpired in this line to-day.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are essentially unchanged. Sales were reported of 200 baskets Olive at $3 50 each; small lots of Linseed at 80c.@82c. cash, ₩ gallon, though the latter is held in some cases, at higher rates; and Lard at 80c.@87½c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without improvement. The day's business consists of only small parcels at $12 00@$12 62½ for Mess; and $12 25 for prime—which is comparatively rare. Dressed Hogs and Cut Meats are unaltered. Lard is in fair demand and steady in price—the sales embracing 570 bbls. and tcs. at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in good request and buoyant in price—with sales of 300 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country prime; $8 50@$11 25 for do. Mess; $10@$10 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15@$16 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Besides which, there have sales reported of 1,100 tcs. prime mess Beef, part at $20@$20 50 ₩ tierce. Butter and Cheese are as last noticed.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus: DEER—The market continues quiet, with limited supplies of domestic Skins, and I have only to notice sale of 500 to 600 lbs. Florida, at 30c.@32c. ₩ lb. Receipts have been 113 bales Angostura, and 7 bales San Juan, the latter to a dealer. GOAT—The demand is light, and prices are unchanged. Sales are 9,000 Curacoa, at 45c., and 30 bales Rio Hacha, No. 2, at 25c. 6 mos. I notice an arrival of 750 bales Curacoa Skins.

SUGARS—Have remained very quiet at former prices; 150 hogsheads New-Orleans were sold (by auction) at $4 62½@$5 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—The stock is very limited, and holders are firm, but the demand is not brisk.

WHISKY—The sales consist of 500 bbls. at 35c. for Ohio, and 30c.@32c. for Prison, cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements reached 10,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 3d.; 100 bales Hops at 1d.@1½d. ₩ lb.; with 500 pkgs. Provisions at 25s. ₩ ton for Bacon, 5s. 6d. ₩ tce. for Beef, and 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl. for Pork. For London, the shipments included 500 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 100 bales Hops at 1d. ₩ lb.; 500 bbls. Provisions at 3s. 6d.; and 1,000 bbls. Turpentine at 2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs. For Bremen, there were taken 600 bags Pimento at 1c. ₩ lb. For other ports nothing new transpired. The latest charters have been—A ship 800 tons, from Shanghai to London or Liverpool, £4; if to another port, £4 10s., or if to Calcutta, £3, the charterer paying 10d. additional for privilege of taking freight from China to Calcutta; two Swedish barks to Malaga, staves at $60 for light pipe, $33 for heavy, and $36 for extra heavy; a bark to Lisbon, Rio Janeiro, and back to the United States, $1 90 ₩ bag; another to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $18; another from Cardenas to New-York, Molasses, $3; another, 200 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $3,000; a brig to south side of Cuba and back, $1,800; another to Matanzas and back, Molasses, $3; a schooner to Porto Rico and back, 40c. for Sugar, and $3 25 for Molasses; another, same voyage, with privilege of second port, $1,100; another from Jacksonville to Norfolk, Flooring Boards, $7 ₩ M.; another, 150 tons, to Pensacola, $400; another from North Carolina to New-York, Corn, 13c.

SALE OF SHIP THOMAS CHURCH.—By L. M. Hoffman & Co.—The A 1 ship *Thomas Church*, of 749 tons register, was sold to-day for $31,400. The *T. C.* was built in Swansea, Mass., in 1846; frame and bottom plank are of white oak, walls hard pine; two full sets of wooden hanging trees, well fastened, found in sails and rigging, and coppered in 1[illegible] feet.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday—First Board—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; [illegible] do. 81; 3,000 Pittsburg Coupon 6s, int. N. Y., 70; 225 New-Creek Coal Co. 1½; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; 3 do. 40½; 40 Minehill Railroad, 61; 18 Lehigh Navigation, 50½; 100 Slate Hill Gold Mine, 1⅛; 605 Reading Railroad, 34; 200 do. 34⅛; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 1⅛; 15 N. Bank of Kentucky, 109; 1 Bank of Pennsylvania, 105.

*After Board*—$2,000 City 6s, '70, C. & P. R. R., 85; 20 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, C. & P., 26½; 300 Reading Railroad, 34½; 4 Mechanics' Bank, 27.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '67, 116@116½; United States 6s, '67, 115½@116; Pennsylvania 5s, 80@80½; Reading Railroad, 34@34¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 71@72; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 80@81; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40@40½; Morris Canal, 11@11½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 70@71; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 16@17; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 25@26½; Long Island Railroad, 15@15½; Vicksburg Railroad, 7@8; Girard Bank, 10@10½; Lehigh Zinc, 1⅛@1¼; Union Canal, 6½@7.


EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELOR AT LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, No. 300 Broome-st., New-York. Titles of real estate searched, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the late firm of ANDREWS & McCLURE, are hereby notified to present the same to the subscriber, at No. 116 Crosby-st., New-York. F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Assignee.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, canvas, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 130 Water-st.

## FURS.

ELEGANT AND RICH FURS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

[illegible]

J. N. HARLEY, No. 24 JOHN-ST., Importer and Manufacturer,

takes great pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public generally, that he has prepared a very choice assortment of Furs, made in his well known style, from Sable, Marten, Russian and Mink Minks, Royal Ermine—in fact every kind that is durable and fashionable—such as he can warrant, for he will sell no other.

His styles of Mantillas, Cardinals, Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Muffs, are all of the latest patterns. Every article will be sold at the lowest prices, for he can sell a good set of Furs from $3 50 to $8.

Buyers are invited to examine his assortment, for it would be impossible to give a full description of the stock, and they will not regret calling at No. 24 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

FURS.—American, Russian and Hudson Bay Company's Furs, at No. 392 Broadway, and at No. 47 Maiden-lane. WILLIAM MOSER can now offer to the public, for City and country trade, an unequaled assortment of the above articles selected by himself. In addition to his popular establishment, he has opened the Central premises, at No. 392 Broadway, in the neighborhood of the principal Hotels. WILLIAM MOSER, No. 47 Maiden-lane, and No. 392 Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, No. 57 Fulton-st., calls the attention of the Wholesale and Retail trade to his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

## FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—At the Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 2 Everett House, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., several fine Houses in various parts of the City. A large number of Farms in the vicinity of New-York. Good unimproved property in the upper part of the City. Very valuable business property. Most of the above property will be exchanged for other property within or without the City, improved or unimproved. The location of this office, so convenient for reference, concerning property, affords superior advantages to property-owners to give it their patronage. Especial attention also paid to letting of houses, sales of furniture, collections, &c. EMERSON W. KEYES.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ALBANY.—The 3-story basement and attic house, No. 64 Washington-st., with or without the furniture, is offered for sale or to let, or it would be exchanged for railroad securities or other property. Apply to W. AUSTIN, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—North of the village of Jamaica, on high ground, with extensive views of Staten Island, the Ocean and the Heights of Neversink, and very healthy; 40 acres are under good cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland; three orchards of about 600 trees of various and choice fruit; lawns and shrubbery, shades, &c. Mansion, 60 by 60; verandah all round the building 12 feet wide; carriage house, carriage house, stable, barns and other out-buildings; ponds and pleasure walks, altogether a very desirable residence. [illegible] The property will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for a first-class house or lots well located in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on the Shore avenue, in the village of Astoria, L. I., convenient to the steamboat, ferry and stage routes; a double house nearly new and in good order, commodiously arranged, lighted with gas, supplied with filtered rain water, and other modern conveniences. The lot is about 100 by 200 feet, well laid out. [illegible] Apply to M. Y. DAYTON, No. 22 Cedar-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE, OR TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—A new five-story and a basement brick building in Brooklyn, corner of Raymond-st. and Willoughby-st., with a 20 horse power engine, boilers, shafting, &c., engine-house, ice-house, drying-house, water tanks, &c. [illegible] The property is near the [illegible] Railroad cars, easy of access, and very desirable for any manufacturing purposes, being thoroughly finished throughout. The whole will be let with the engine, or in part, with power, at a low rate, if applied for immediately. Apply to JOHN C. LORD, No. 171 Water-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, corner of Pine-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A fine large house, now [illegible] in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work, in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a gentleman doing business in New-York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depot. Price low, and terms very easy. Reference to apply to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 58 John-st., and C. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st.; HOOME & BUNNELL, No. 373 Broadway, or to H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—The subscriber has the control of a fine block of lots, near Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn, which can be bought on long credit, or obtained on a building lease. The property is unincumbered, and can be so cut up as to make room for twenty-one good houses, which can be built cheaply and will rent well. Carpenters, masons and others may combine, and may get them up without any money. Apply to JOHN SEXTON, Architect, Platt's Building, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For improved real estate in the City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 8 Maiden-lane.

## TO LET.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fine three-story and basement brick house with all the modern improvements, in a first rate neighborhood uptown. For lots on 1st, 2d or 3d avs. call on Tuesdays and Thursdays, evening at 8 o'clock, corner of 4th-av. and 25th-st. M. TURNER.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS.—For a term of years, a greenhouse, hot-houses and three acres of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The grounds are well stocked with trees, shrubs, &c. The house is located in the best part of the village of Astoria, near the houses of Messrs. Woodbury, Benson, Buchanan, Marc, Bleecker, Hoyt and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. SIKES, No. 180 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., and Broadway, suitable for almost any description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location for trade in Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—No. 44 Vesey-st. Also, rooms and bedrooms. Also, two store lofts, 25 by 84-ft. and 22 feet wide. Also, at Hoboken, three brick yards and two houses, with an abundant supply of clay. Apply to MICHAEL ALLISON, No. 42 Vesey-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Cliff-st.

## FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—Belgian Free Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. 547 Broadway. D. BRACKELEER, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would respectfully announce to the amateurs of fine arts of this great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated artists:

1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by Fd. De Braekeleer.

2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by Nicaise De Keyser.

3. THE STORM, by Ruben.

4. THE BULLS, by Eug. Verboeckhoven.

These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., from this date to the 24th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time, in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture, THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST, is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest arts. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.—At No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., comprising the best pictures of Landseer, Herring, and many others, will positively close on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Exhibition free. Open day and evening. All the prices are marked in plain figures.

## FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 38 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

## FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE!

KINSLEY & DARLING, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York. MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.

Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low, for cash, will meet satisfaction by confiding their orders to us.

WM. H. KINSLEY. CHAS. W. DARLING.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House.

TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. was added on the 1st of December on all taxes unpaid at that date, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December, on all taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be charged on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 23d day of August, 1854. HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever seen. Specimens of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES of Beef, Mutton, &c., for the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital at Ward's Island, and Marine Hospital, Staten Island, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, No. 74 Franklin-st., (where blank forms of proposals may be had) previous to [illegible] the subject to be opened on Wednesday next, the 27th instant; the Commissioners as they may deem best for the interests of the Commission. New-York, Dec. 20, 1854.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS, called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, [illegible] [illegible] The thorough, systematic and classic [illegible] is believed to be unequaled in this country.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, corner Fourth-st., teaches Double Entry in a practical, business-like manner. He gives the best commercial forms instead of mere "text book theories," and guarantees to make elegant writers, and good accountants, in a short time or return the money. Terms for the course very moderate.

$10—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—If you wish to learn the above thoroughly, make immediate application to Mr. PAINE'S Academy, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., or No. 23 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' day and evening writing classes, $2. Private lessons [illegible] [illegible] the week. Rooms open during the Holidays. Call early.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—No. 122 and 124 Crosby-st., open daily from sunrise until 9 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Instructor. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.—Professor M. T. TOLON, Translator and Translator of the Spanish, French, Italian and English languages. Terms $1 a lesson. A course of 24 lessons $20. No. 260 Greenwich-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 118 4th-st., on Washington-square (removed No. 220 Macdougal-st.). CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4 West 25th-st., two doors from 5th-av. The second term will commence Nov. 28.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) may be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF PIANO-FORTES.—To suit the times, viz: 6¾ octave Rosewood, $165; do. do. $180; 7-octave, do. $225; 7-octave, diagonal scale, $275; 6-octave, Rosewood, Chickering—been used, $150. Also, Mahogany 6-octave for $120, together with an assortment of Pianos, 20 per cent. [illegible] dealers' prices, and fully warranted. McDONALD & BROTHER, Manufacturers, No. 292 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE $350 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE is offered for $225, including stool. Made to order eight weeks since, by the best City maker, of superior tone and workmanship, style of finished back, &c. Is perfect every way, with makers' full guarantee. It can be seen at No. 8 College-place, after 8 o'clock, until 3 P. M., for three days. Owner sails for California Saturday.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO., No. 282 Broadway.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 441 Broadway can be procured the only grand action that is sold to Fortes in market? Also, that the Gold Medal Piano-Fortes of A. W. LADD & Co., with their patent improvements, are the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of GALE, HART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 441 Broadway.

THREE ROSEWOOD PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP.—One rosewood seven octave Piano-forte, made by NUNNS & CO., cost $450 two months since, will be sold for $300, if called for before New Year's. Also one made by BARMORE, seven octave, for $200. Also one second-hand do. for $125. Can be seen at F. COLTON'S, No. 82 Barclay-st.

PIANO-FORTES manufactured by JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 66 Barclay-st., fully warranted equal to any in the world, and at the lowest factory prices, for cash or approved paper. N. B.—Second-hand Pianos very cheap.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 306 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.—Pianos with the Æolian and all the latest improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best piano to buy for cash.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted. GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 402 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 135 Hudson-st., corner Beach-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 236 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

## MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

A new and revised edition, of 260 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances—mode of avoiding those deficient and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating marriage, which will overcome objections to it, who, however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages—containing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the United States, [illegible] [illegible]

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 579, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 9 o'clock until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 80 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000), 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice. How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb), or from *fluor albus*, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement. How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, or to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT (Tribune Buildings), at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 245 pages, 30 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the generative organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 63 Leonard-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick Times.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for, if neglected, the result is consumption. [illegible] McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. It will remove the most deadly cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: C. H. Ring, [illegible] and J. Coddington, A. Rogers, Dr. Barlow, Nelson & Smith, L. A. Headly, B. A. Sands, Colcord & Crumbie, E. H. Guion, Dr. Powell, James Crumbie, Dr. Longley and F. Jones.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., can be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicine has been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 9 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in an extensive practice of his profession, enables him to cure speedily and permanently. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—[illegible] at his office.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS—TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock, in the evening, a large and splendid collection of valuable oil paintings, [illegible] ... E. C. Coates, Esq. [illegible]

S. B. Hart, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF RICH FANCY ARTICLES, JEWELRY, PAPIER MACHE GOODS, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 261 Broadway, [illegible]

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 20 Pine and No. 66 Cedar-sts., FURS—A splendid assortment of furs, [illegible]

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

200 SLEIGH ROBES, &c., AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Nassau-st., [illegible] HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above, [illegible]

W. A. Cartee, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, FRUITS, NUTS, CIGARS—TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

M. Wray, Auctioneer.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS AT AUCTION.—M. W. SHIRLEY will sell at the Commission Salesroom of Thomas F. Field, No. 167 Fulton, opposite Dutch-st., on TUESDAY, 26th inst., [illegible]

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

TUNIS MORRELL—Will sell TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 204 Broadway, [illegible]

A. D. Gale, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—We are requested to call attention to the annual sale of boots, shoes and rubbers, [illegible] by A. D. GALE, at the store, No. 220 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock, [illegible]

S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—S. H. BARTLETT'S large closing off sale for 1854, of earthenware, glassware and china toys, for the holidays, [illegible] will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 Pearl-st. Catalogues on Tuesday.

Elias Combs, Auctioneer. Office No. 244 Grand-st.

HOLIDAY AUCTION OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.—E. COMBS will sell at No. 129 Bowery, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., in small lots, a variety of toys, toy furniture, &c. [illegible]

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] A. C. Humbert, [illegible] Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, [illegible]

## HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travelers and the public in [illegible] the City, at very low rates.

[illegible] SIDNEY KOPMAN.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and [illegible] with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good [illegible] address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 21 Nassau-st.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, [illegible] EDWIN B. YALE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—BREAD, BREAD, BREAD! [illegible]

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY in the City of New-York, until the 15th day of January, 1855, for the purchase of $4,000,000 of the bonds of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of February and August, redeemable in 20 years.

The NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock | $10,000,000 |
| Bonds of 1855, First Mortgage | 3,000,000 |
| Bonds of 1859, Second Mortgage | 4,000,000 |
| Bonds of 1863, Third Mortgage | 6,000,000 |
| Bonds of 1862, Convertible | 4,000,000 |
| Bonds of 1871, Convertible | 1,000,000 |
| Bonds of 1875, present loan | 4,000,000 |
| Total | [illegible] |

[illegible]

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for New-York and Erie Railroad Loan," and addressed to DANIEL DREW, Treasurer, Erie Building.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1854.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, [illegible] J. F. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—Albany, July 25, 1854.—[illegible] JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Office No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED, [illegible] GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS [illegible] Mr. JACOB R. LE ROY, [illegible] GILEAD A. SMITH.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & HEWITT, No. 2 Wall-st. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.—MARKET BANK.—An election for sixteen directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. [illegible] S. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Associates and Stockholders of the PENSACOLA CITY COMPANY intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its next session for an Act of Incorporation, with a Capital of Five Millions of Dollars, to be divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1854.

Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 5 Tryon-row.

NOTICE.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on the 1st January next, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. J. G. WINANS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Election of Directors of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, [illegible] on MONDAY, the 1st day of Jan., 1855, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. W. CALLENDER, President.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, [illegible] TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, [illegible] on MONDAY, the 8th day of Jan. next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to J. I. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, are redeemed at par at the Mercantile Bank, New-York. O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

PAUQUIOQUE BANK—Danbury, Conn. Redeemed at ½ per cent. by CHAS. E. GRANNISS, No. 60 Wall-st.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 8 Wall-st., N. Y.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, No. 99 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, [illegible] J. T. BUNCE & CO., Nos. 26, 28 and 30 Washington-st.

BOWERY EXTENSION TO FRANKLIN SQUARE.—[illegible] JIREH BULL, No. 16 Duane-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, Dec. 18, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have [illegible] By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Office of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cin. R. R. Company, Cleveland, Dec. 12, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company [illegible] Stockholders registered at the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. [illegible] T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York. [illegible] By order of the Board. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New-York, Dec. 15, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified [illegible] 51 Chambers-street, east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

NOTICE.—A cash dividend of five per cent. on the full paid stock of this Company, [illegible] PARKER HANDY, Treasurer.

Dec. 6, 1854.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, [illegible] THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. [illegible]

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.

WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

Manhattan Savings Institution, Dec. 20, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Manhattan Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend [illegible] E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The President and Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend [illegible] CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars per share [illegible] GEO. F. TALMAN, [illegible]

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of [illegible] By order of the Board.—New-York, Dec. 18, 1854. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, Dec. 16, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of [illegible] I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, [illegible] New-York, Dec. 18, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible] V. K. STEVENSON, President.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 51 Broadway, [illegible]

## BANK NOTICES.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. [illegible]

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. FULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—Notice to the bill holders of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—[illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, May 11, 1854.—[illegible] ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—[illegible] G. W. WESLEY, [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 400 Grand-st.—[illegible] MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES F. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 219 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, [illegible] JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

## COAL.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—Yard, corner of [illegible] Down-town office, No. 23 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, GROCERS, No. 466 Fourth-avenue, [illegible] LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS IS SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE.—[illegible] E. T. YOUNG, No. 140 Fulton-st., 2d story.

THE SUBSCRIBERS—[illegible] No. 68 Fulton-st., New-York.

## INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE, No. 12 Wall-st.—This Company having a Cash capital of $[illegible] [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stephen Whitney, | Stephen Wilcox, | Robert B. Minturn, |
| John A. C. Gray, | J. P. G. Foster, | J. M. Waterbury, |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wm. H. Russell, | Arthur Leary, | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peter Hall, | Robert S. Hone, | [illegible] |

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton-st., [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William Ellsworth, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Robert C. Bell, | John E. Brown, | [illegible] |
| John A. Kennedy, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Geo. Giddian, | J. M. Greenwood, | John C. Smith, |

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LOCKETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st.—[illegible] This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George S. Fox, | C. W. Lawrence, | Rich. F. Carman, |
| Rich. A. Reading, | Peter S. Titus, | [illegible] |
| Josiah Macy, | T. C. Chardavoyne, | [illegible] |
| Wm. H. Falls, | Ralph Mead, | [illegible] |
| Jno. W. Curtiss, | Richard Fish, | [illegible] |
| John D. Wright, | T. W. Pearsall, | [illegible] |
| Abraham Bell, | Ira Hawley, | [illegible] |

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.

*Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.*

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

## RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

*First*—St. Louis Day Express [illegible]

*Second*—St. Louis Night Express [illegible]

[illegible] WINCHESTER and REINDEER [illegible]

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 18 HOURS.

[illegible]

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

[illegible]

J. F. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE TO TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West, [illegible] SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE. [illegible]

[illegible] E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. [illegible], and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—[illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: [illegible] SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. [illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. [illegible] by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy, [illegible] Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M. [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Through Freight for Albany.—[illegible] JOHN D. ELLIOT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURR, WATERMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JONATHAN S. BURR,
S. WATERMAN,
FREDERICK A. BURR,
J. ARTHUR BURR.

DEC. 22, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

## MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—[illegible] COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND OTHERS.—[illegible] JOHN S. [illegible] U. SOUTHERLAND, foot West [illegible]-st.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

[illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Wickman.

[illegible]

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston . . . . Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston . . . . Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]

[illegible] For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., punctually, for PUNTA ARENAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, [illegible] apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. [illegible]

DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—FIRST CLIPPER.—Shippers per clipper ship ELIZABETH F. WILLETS, Captain Sisson, at pier No. 27 East River, will please hand in their bills of lading for signature. [illegible] Apply to SUTTON & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—Stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, [illegible] on TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. [illegible]

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. [illegible] Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will succeed the Cahawba, and sail TUESDAY, Jan. 9.

Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. Parish, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; [illegible] Fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida.—Through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $30; Palatka, $35.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM F. STAUNTON, Plaintiff, against THE GROVE CAR WORKS, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, [illegible] at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, [illegible] —Dated Dec. [illegible], 1854.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JASPER H. CROPSEY, plaintiff, against F. P. DELGADO, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To F. P. DELGADO, the said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City of New-York, [illegible] —Dated Oct. 2, 1854.

SAMUEL C. GEROW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

And the aforesaid complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of Nov., A. D. 1854.

SAMUEL C. GEROW, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR against GEORGE OSWALD.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To GEORGE OSWALD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible] —Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1854.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. [illegible] Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of JOHN S. AUSTIN, [illegible] —Dated, New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.

ISAAC H. AUSTIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, [illegible] —Dated Sept. 2, 1854.

RICHARD FAYREE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE BONSOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, [illegible] —Dated New-York, July 25, 1854.

SAMUEL HURLEY, JACOB MILES, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BAILEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, [illegible] —Dated Nov. 2, 1854.

PETER G. TAYLOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, [illegible] —Dated Sept. 28, 1854.

FREDERICK MORRIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, [illegible]

MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.
JOHN S. MEYER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, [illegible] Surrogate of the County of Kings, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-[illegible] STREET, [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM WADSWORTH, ARTHUR T. HILLS, ABRAHAM BOGERT, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, [illegible]

[illegible] PATRICK KELLY, [illegible]

PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. REED,
ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the XIXth Ward of said City. [illegible]

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS,
JOSEPH S. YORK, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, [illegible] JONATHAN W. ALLEN, [illegible]

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. SACKETT, EDWARD LYNDE, NATHAN BRACKETT and GEORGE B. BREWSTER, against LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, [illegible]

BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of Dec., 1854.

BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—JAMES A. POTTER against THOMAS McHENRY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant: [illegible] office, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, [illegible]

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[illegible]

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—[illegible] MARTIN, and CASIMER [illegible] against HENRY ARNOLD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To HENRY ARNOLD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible] —Dated Nov. 13, 1854.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of Dec., 1854. BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, [illegible]

MATILDA C. GRAY, Administratrix.

# New-York Daily Times

## City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 16th day of December to the 23d day of December, 1854: Men, 84; women, 61; boys, 130; girls, 102. Total, 377.

[illegible]

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.

AN APPEAL TO THOSE WHO WOULD ENJOY THE LUXURY OF DOING GOOD.

"It is more blessed to give, than to receive."

The undersigned, having been appointed a Special Committee by the Eleventh Ward Relief Association, for the purpose of laying the claims of that organization and the claims of the poor of the Ward before the public, in pursuance of their duty, would submit the following as the basis of their appeal:—

[illegible]

ANDREW MILLS, Chairman.

[illegible]

## LONG ISLAND.

### Relief for the Poor in Brooklyn.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst., the citizens of Brooklyn are to contribute for the relief of the poor, at a meeting to be held at the office of the [illegible] Company. [illegible]

... cure a suitable building and the necessary apparatus for the purpose of dispensing food to the needy, and we understand they have nearly completed all of the necessary arrangements.

### Mortality in the City of Brooklyn.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports 47 deaths as having occurred in the city of Brooklyn during the week ending Dec. 23—as follows: Males, 27; females 20; adults, 17; children, 30—total, 47.

### Injunctions.

During the past week the Brooklyn Common Council have been or are about to be enjoined to prevent the payment of several sums ordered paid. Among the number is the order to pay Mayor LAMBERT $2,000 as additional salary.

## MARRIED.

[illegible]

## DIED.

[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 23.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 25—A. M.

We have at length received the anxiously expected Foreign Market accounts by the *Washington* steamer, at this port, and the *America* at Halifax—by the latter only a telegraphic summary. They are ten days later than by the previous arrival, and are generally more favorable than looked for, removing, in a measure, the apprehension of a panic in the Liverpool Cotton and Manchester Goods markets, and strengthening the prospects of England and France against Russia by advice of the new treaty of Vienna, signed by the two Western Powers and Austria on the 2d of December. The sales of Cotton are steady at Liverpool, about 7,000 bales a day. Prices are unchanged except for fair, which is quoted a fraction easier than by the *Pacific*. The Manchester trade, although dull as compared with last year, is less gloomily spoken of. The Grain and Flour market at Liverpool is easier, and no speculative movement noticed. At Mark-lane, London, a decline of 2s. the quarter on Wheat is quoted by the *Mark-lane Express*, but with the remark by that organ of the trade, that it is questionable whether the downward movement will be of long duration. The import of Foreign Wheat into the Kingdom, in three months, was less by 8,000,000 bushels than in the corresponding three months of last year, and in Flour 400,000 barrels less. The London Money Market moves on quietly for discounts, say at the range of 4½@5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The funds are up 2 ⅌ cent. in London and 3 ⅌ cent. in Paris. Consols rose on the Vienna Treaty to 93¼, and French Rentes to 96 for the 4½ ⅌ cents. The Bank of England reports $68,545,000 in Gold, Dec. 2, against $67,470,000 the previous report. This by the *Washington*. Our Halifax summary does not give the report of Dec. 9. The last official return of Bank Note Circulation in the United Kingdom to Oct. 28, shows an aggregate of $191,065,000 against $179,900,000 the previous month; the Bank of England alone $102,830,000 against $96,090,000.

But as compared with the close of the month of October, 1853, there is a decrease in the aggregate circulation of $11,140,000. The stock of bullion held by all the Banks of the Kingdom at the close of October, 1854, was $83,360,000; since when, the Bank of England has added to its reserve $2,465,000. We refer to our Foreign Commercial extracts for the particulars of the rise in the English Funds and for the state of trade in Paris. Of American Stocks, mention is made in the Circular of Mr. EDWARD SATTERTHWAITE, by the *Washington*, to the effect that the transactions were limited in London. Erie Third Mortgage, quoted 79 bid; 77 asked. New-York Central Convertibles, 91@91½. Illinois Central, 62@64, and Pennsylvania Central 89@90. Favorable notice is taken of the collection of the May Coupon of the Buffalo and New-York City Mortgage, and the loan of the New-York and Erie is thus referred to in the American Correspondence of the London *Times*.

"The New-York Central Railroad appears, by an advertisement in the *Times*, to be in the London market for money, (if it has not already been accommodated,) and the New-York and Erie either has already, or will follow it. The proposition of the latter is for a loan of $4,000,000, of which $2,500,000 are to be applied to the liquidation of the Income Bonds, and the balance to the payment of the floating debt—making the actual increase to the funded debt about $1,400,000. The whole to be secured by a sinking fund of $400,000 a year, to be paid into the hands of independent trustees, in monthly payments, and invested in securities of the Company. The construction account of this road is now closed; and the road itself was found, by the recent examining Committee, to be in a perfect condition. The new management is an efficient one, and promises a decided reduction in the running expenses. The earnings for the last three months have exceeded the estimate, which amounted to $6,000,000, in gross, for the year. In ordinary times, a loan secured by an annual payment of more than 10 per cent. to a sinking fund, would not help commanding its success."

The British Board of Trade returns to the 5th of November, show a falling off, in the aggregate monthly export values, of $2,770,000, but an increase in the separate staple of Cotton manufactures of $760,000. The decrease is considerable in Woolens, Iron, Linens, and Haberdashery. The total export for the month is $27,570,000 against $30,340,000 same month in 1853. For the ten trade months, ending 5th November, the aggregate export is $360,510,000 against $360,775,000 same time in 1853, an increase of $735,000, notwithstanding the War. But this includes large consignments to Australia, which has been so overstocked, that whereas in previous years, according to a Melbourne circular of September 25, now before us, the receipts of imported Goods into the Colony averaged from $60 to $100 per head of population, they now average $250 a year.

The Weekly Bank Averages, which are made up one day in advance, owing to the Christmas holiday, show the following results:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease of Loans | $680,133 |
| Increase of Specie | 15,030 |
| Decrease of Circulation | 345,444 |
| Apparent decrease of Deposits | 3,590,028 |
| Actual Increase, deducting Clearances | 578,346 |

The large discrepancy between the apparent decrease of Deposits and actual increase, arises from the averages being made by the Banks for six days, while the clearings or inter-exchanges of checks, drafts, &c., held upon each other, through the Clearing-House, have been made for only five days. Thus, week before last—

| | |
|---|---|
| The apparent Deposit Averages were | $61,367,098 |
| Less Clearances | 17,032,414 |
| Actual, Dec. 16 | $44,334,684 |
| Apparent present Averages | 58,958,097 |
| Less clearances, five days only | 14,044,068 |
| Actual, Dec. 23 | $44,913,029 |

The Specie strength of the Banks, though slightly in excess of the previous week, will take the public by surprise, considering the large disbursements from the Government Sub-Treasury. It is not only a sign of hard times, both in and out of the City of New-York, but of a very unsettled state of confidence, demanding a much larger share of the precious metal than usual, and larger than would have been convenient or comfortable to the New-York Banks, which seem to be drawn upon from every quarter, but for the timely interruption of the Foreign Export movement of gold. The balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury at the close of business on

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Nov. 16, was | $5,528,386 |
| Saturday, Nov. 23, was | 3,580,478 |
| Disbursed through the week | $1,947,908 |

One million of this sum went into the Assay Department, but was subsequently disbursed, for the most part, in payment of Gold dust deposits, made at the close of the previous week. The payments by that department were $867,801, or $132,199 less than the transfer from the regular Sub-Treasury balance. We have therefore $1,815,739 Government Gold paid out against the trifling addition of $15,030 to the City Bank reserve. The demands from Boston, we understand, have amounted to nearly $500,000; from Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Southern cities, $200,000 to $300,000, and it is also reported that the Bowery Savings Institution kept in its own vault a portion of the $300,000 United States Stocks sold to the Government, which was counted on early in the week as having gone into Bank. There was no Foreign export of Gold entered at the Custom-House during the week. The decrease in the Loans was scarcely looked for. Of thirteen of the largest Banks, whose aggregate line was about $45,145,000 week before last, nine of the number show a small increase, leaving the aggregate $45,367,000—a difference of $230,000. The same Banks lose $162,000 in Specie. The other 40 Banks decrease their discounts $325,000, and gain in Specie $177,000. The decrease in Circulation is partly owing to the omission this week of the Empire City Bank, with a circulation week before last of $105,635.

The import of Foreign Merchandise for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounts to $1,568,264, against $3,285,460 the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate for the calendar year, according to the returns by weeks, to the present date, is $173,241,000, against $186,849,000 to same period in 1853. The export of Specie for the week was nothing, against $630,000 the corresponding week of last year. The total Specie export for the calendar year, to the present time, is $37,146,000, against $26,242,000 to same period in 1853. The Money market during the week, for regular Mercantile and Stock purposes, was not more stringent than usual at the close of the year, but compared with the corresponding week of December, 1853, the rates of interest, except on call loans, were 3 ⅌ cent. dearer, or 12@15 ⅌ cent. against 9@10 ⅌ cent. this time last year. The rates of Foreign Exchange were unsettled and the market dull, through the week, at the wide range of 108@108½ on London, and 5.17½@5.25 on Paris. There was a little more show of business on Saturday, and the ten days' later mails from Europe, one of which will be distributed to the merchants this morning and the other probably by Tuesday morning, will impart more activity for the *Pacific* sailing on Wednesday.

The course of the Stock Exchange through the week was unsteady, and to speculators, unreliable. The closing bids on Saturday afternoon, on receipt of the first telegraphic announcement of the news at Halifax, show a rise, as compared with the first sales on Monday, of 1 ⅌ cent. on Erie Shares; 3 ⅌ cent. on Reading; 1 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central; 2½ ⅌ cent. on Harlem; 1 ⅌ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds, of which the sales continue large; 2 ⅌ cent. on Delaware and Hudson; 3 ⅌ cent. on Missouri Sixes; and marked steadiness in Virginia State Bonds at 89½@89¾.

The Board of Brokers, after voting, with their usual liberality, $1,750 to the poor of New-York and Brooklyn, adjourned over the Holiday. Of this sum, $1,000 goes for distribution to the Society for the Relief of the City Poor, of which Mr. JAMES BROWN is the chairman; $500 to the Five Points Mission, and $250 to the charities of Brooklyn.

The Exports of the principal items of produce for the week, compared with the corresponding one of last year, have been as follows:

| | 1853 Quantity | 1853 Value | 1854 Quantity | 1854 Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Flour, bbls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wheat, bushels | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn, bushels | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn Meal, bbls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beef, bbls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pork, bbls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total produce | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Merchandise | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Total value of exports for the week | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |

Among the officers and seamen of the British transport ship *Prince*, screw propeller, from London, September 26, reported to have foundered in the Black Sea, with all on board, we find the names of JOSEPH DREW, a native of New-York, aged 26, shipped as quartermaster, DAVID GLENN of United States, place not mentioned, seaman, aged 23, and WILLIAM YOUNG, of Portland, Maine, seaman, aged 22.

We copy, by request, a reported discussion at the recent meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York Central Road, on Mr. LEAVENWORTH'S resolutions of inquiry, having reference to the connection of this Road with the Lake Erie Steamboats. The report appears in a letter from Albany to the New-York *Herald*.

### New-York Central and Lake Erie Steamboats.

*Reported Debate on Mr. Leavenworth's Resolutions.*

[Re-published by Request.]

Mr. PRUYN, a director and treasurer of the company, in the course of his opening remarks upon the resolutions submitted by Mr. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State, in which remarks Mr. P. deprecated any formal action by the stockholders, stated that the officers of the company were at all times ready to give the stockholders in the office, all the information they possess as to everything connected with the road, and then he could now answer many of the inquiries contained in Mr. LEAVENWORTH'S resolutions.

He was then asked if the company was interested in running steamboats on Lake Erie.

Mr. PRUYN—A great deal has been said about our steamboating, but it is a very simple matter, and one for which the present directors are not responsible. The old roads, prior to the consolidation, had an arrangement for running a line of steamboats, and when the consolidation took place that arrangement came to the Central as a contract which they were bound to fulfil.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH—How is that? The old roads had the contract.

Mr. PRUYN—Yes; it came to the Central from them.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH—The gentleman must be mistaken. I was a director in one of those roads, and I thought I looked closely into its business, and I never heard of any such contract.

Mr. PRUYN—In what Road were you a Director?

Mr. LEAVENWORTH—The Syracuse and Utica.

Mr. PRUYN—Ah, I thought you were in the Syracuse and Auburn. Mr. Wilkinson was the Commissioner from the Syracuse and Utica.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH—Mr. Stebbins, you were the Committee from the Syracuse and Utica direct; how is that?

Mr. STEBBINS, of Cazenovia—I never heard of it before.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rochester—I was a Director in the Buffalo and Rochester, and I never heard of it before.

Mr. STURGES, of Boston—Mr. PRUYN must be mistaken. The President of the Road informed me this morning that the Directors had invested something in steamboats.

Mr. PRUYN—That was in reference to another thing. I referred to the line along the Southern shore. I thought the gentleman wanted to know about that.

Mr. STURGES—Are we running two lines then?

Mr. PRUYN—I will explain the whole.

At the time of the consolidation, a Committee was appointed from each Company to settle the arrangements; they referred certain things to a Sub-Committee, and that Sub-Committee thought the Central would have to run a line of steamboats along the Southern shore, and that the Committee might as well make the arrangements as wait for the Directors to do it.

Mr. STEBBINS—I was one of that Committee, and I never heard of it before, at any rate the Committee was invested with no power to do it.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH—Now as to the other line.

Mr. PRUYN—That is nothing but a debt—the same as if the money was loaned to an individual. The Michigan Central thought its interests required a line of steamboats to connect Detroit direct with Buffalo, and applied to the New-York Central to borrow money for the purpose of establishing a line. We loaned them $120,000, and that's all there is of that.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH—Are we interested in the running of that line too?

Mr. PRUYN—I don't know—perhaps we are.

Mr. S. LIVINGSTON, of New-York—If a boat is lost in this line, do we share the loss?

Mr. PRUYN—Perhaps legally we might not, but I think we would be in honor bound.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH—Then we are in partnership in two lines, and in running them. I see how it is.

Various inquiries were made as to the extent of the New-York Central interest in the Southern Shore line, and the expenses and loss in running those lines and how long the contracts were to continue, but Mr. PRUYN did "not" recollect all the details.—*New-York Herald.*

### Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

*From the Chicago Tribune.*

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, held at their office in this city, Tuesday, the 19th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of said Company, for the ensuing year:

Henry Farnam, of Chicago, Ill.; Joseph E. Sheffield, New-Haven, Conn.; Azariah C. Flagg, New-York City; Thos. C. Durant, New-York City; William Walcott, Utica, N. Y.; John Stryker, Rome, N. Y.; Clark Durant, Albany, N. Y.; N. B. Judd, Chicago, Ill.; Isaac Cook, Chicago, Ill.; Nelson D. Elwood, Joliet, Ill.; T. D. Brewster, Peru, Ill.; Samuel Andrews, Rock Island, Ill.; Ebenezer Cook, Davenport, Iowa.

The following officers were chosen by the Board: HENRY FARNAM, President; Azariah C. Flagg, Treasurer; Nelson D. Elwood, Secretary.

The following named gentlemen are the officers of the operating department of said Railroad:

John B. Henry, Superintendent; John F. Tracy, Assistant do. Eastern Division; W. H. Whitman, Assistant Superintendent Western Division; John P. Babcock, General Freight Agent; James S. Elwood, Cashier; A. M. Goodrich, General Ticket Agent; Jacob Barney, Master Mechanic; D. F. Wilson, Master of Car Repairs; John W. Conlogn, Road Master.

## OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 23.

| Name of Banks. | Av'ge amt of Loans & Dis. | Av'ge amt of Specie. | Av. amt of Circulat'n. | Av'ge amt of Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Exch. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of America | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of Commerce | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of New-York | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bowery Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Broadway Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bull's Head Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Butch. & Drov. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chatham Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chemical Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Citizens' Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| City Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn Exch. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| East River Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fulton Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Greenwich Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grocers' Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hanover Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Island City Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Irving Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Leather Manuf. Bk. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Manhattan Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marine Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Market Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mechanics' Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mech. Bank'g Assoc. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mech. & Trad. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mercantile Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Merchants' Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Merch. Exch. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Metropolitan Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nassau Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| National Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North River Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ocean Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oriental Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| People's Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Phenix Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Nicholas Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seventh Ward Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shoe & Leather Bk. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tradesmen's Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

FOOTINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | [illegible] | Circulation | [illegible] |
| Specie | [illegible] | Deposits | [illegible] |

### New-Orleans Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 22.

Our COTTON market has undergone no change to-day. The business amounted to 5,000 bales. The sales during the past week foot up 34,000 bales, and the receipts for the same period have been 37,000 bales, leaving a stock on hand of 180,000 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports are now 60,000 bales in excess of the same time last year. The sales of COFFEE during the week have been 9,500 bags at 9½c.@9¾c. for Rio. The stock now on hand is 57,000 bags.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 23.

The Cotton market for the week has been dull. Prices are unchanged. In Wool, the market has been rather dull, with sales of 27,100 pieces. The market for Printing Cloths has been quiet; prices are without change; sales 23,100 pieces.

### Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

### Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

### Cleared.

[illegible]

### Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

### Arrived....SUNDAY, Dec. 24.

[illegible]

### Sailed.

[illegible]

### By Telegraph.

[illegible]

### Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

### Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT IN JERSEY CITY.—MISS ANNA SPINOLA will give a vocal and instrumental Concert, at the "Old Dutch Reformed Church," in Grand-st., THIS (Christmas) EVENING, [illegible] To commence at 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL.—GREAT MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE PANORAMIC TABLEAUX OF THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR— [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVE, Dec. 27. [illegible]

THE OPERA.—MR. HACKETT'S BENEFIT [illegible] FRIDAY next, 29th December [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. GREATEST ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE SEASON. PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR. [illegible] MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT, [illegible] GREATEST VARIETY OF AMUSEMENTS [illegible] TO MAKE EVERYBODY HAPPY. [illegible] MR. JOHN R. SCOTT [illegible] ON CHRISTMAS DAY, (Monday, Dec. 25,) [illegible] THE VILLAGE PROFLIGATE [illegible] A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF. [illegible] DON CAESAR DE BAZAN [illegible] ROB ROY. [illegible] UNIVERSE OF CURIOSITIES [illegible] THE PRINCE OF SERPENTS, [illegible] THE LIVING GIRAFFE, [illegible] THE NEW WAX STATUARY GALLERY, [illegible] HAPPY FAMILY, &c. &c. [illegible] ROB ROY, as on Christmas night. [illegible]

PERHAM'S TROUPE, NO. 663 BROADWAY [illegible] CHRISTMAS WEEK. [illegible] DON GIOVANNI, Or, THE SPECTRE ON HORSEBACK [illegible] EVERY EVENING until further notice. [illegible] GIFT TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH. [illegible] PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE. [illegible] VALUABLE AND COSTLY ARTICLES [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14th-st., Union-square. CHRISTMAS NIGHT—MONDAY, Dec. 25, 1854. By an arrangement with the Lessee of the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, the GRAND ORATORIO of THE MESSIAH will be given by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1854. [illegible] GEORGE F. BRISTOW. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOURTEENTH-STREET—Union-square. [illegible] LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. [illegible] I PURITANI. [illegible] LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. [illegible] THURSDAY, Dec. 28, LAST NIGHT. PRICES OF ADMISSION. [illegible]

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.— [illegible] GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THE HOLIDAYS. [illegible] Musical Director ... MR. THOS. BAKER.

NOVELLO'S EDITION OF HANDEL'S MESSIAH. [illegible]

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, [illegible] —MONDAY, (CHRISTMAS DAY,) A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT, [illegible] SOMNAMBULA. [illegible] EVENING CONCERT at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, since the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING at NO. 472 BROADWAY. [illegible] H. WOOD, Business Manager. GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. A grand Afternoon Concert on CHRISTMAS DAY, [illegible]

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee. [illegible] LADY OF THE LAKE. After which, the GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF. To conclude with the Drama of THE IDIOT OF THE HEATH. THIS EVENING, will be performed the Drama of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. After which, the THE BELL RINGER OF BOSTON. To conclude with the SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HEARTY LAUGH!—MONDAY—First night of a new Comedy called A NICE YOUNG MAN. [illegible] APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. [illegible] MOUSTACHE MANIA. [illegible]

BURTON'S.—EXTRA NOTICE.— [illegible] Mr. BURTON in five different parts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.— [illegible] LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN. After which, the new and successful Comedy of A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. To conclude with the Farce of THE ARTFUL DODGER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. [illegible] THE ENCHANTRESS. [illegible] To conclude with the favorite Farce of TO OBLIGE BENSON.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—MR. BUCHANAN, [illegible]

THE HYBRID, OR SEMI-HUMAN INDIAN, FROM MEXICO.— [illegible] JULIA PASTRANA, [illegible]

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANTIQUE PAINTINGS [illegible]